The Churchman.

THE REV. HENRY N. HUDSON, M.A., EDITOR.] "The Church of the Living God, the Pillar and Ground of the Truth." [VOL. XXIV, NO. 15.—WHOLE NUMBER 1212.

JOHN HECKER, PROPRIETOR. NEW-YORK, JUNE 10, 1854. { AT NO. 111 BROADWAY, IN TRINITY BUILDING, ROOMS 38 & 40.

DAILY PUBLIC WORSHIP.

PUBLIC WORSHIP is celebrated every week-day in this city and Brooklyn as follows:

In TRINITY CHURCH.......................at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.................... 8½ " 5 "
CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY.................. 9 A. M.
CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION.............. 8 "
[Sunday services, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.
CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION...... 8 " 6 "
[Except on Fridays, when *Evening* Prayer with Lecture is at 7½.
On Saints' Days 2d service (with offertory for the poor) at 11 A. M.]
ANGLO-AMERICAN FREE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR, 8½ A.M.
CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION......¾ to 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.
CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES............ 9 "
CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS........... 9 "
On Saints' days and other Festivals, 2d service 11 "
ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Brooklyn........... 8½ "
[On Festivals and Fasts, a second service at 8 "
GRACE CHURCH BROOKLYN HEIGHTS....... 9 A. M.
ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Brooklyn....... at 5½ P. M.
and on Fridays and Holy Days at 8½ A. M.
Friday evening, with Lecture, at 7½ P. M.

☞ It is respectfully requested that information be sent to this office of changes in the above proper to be made, from time to time.

CALENDAR FOR JUNE.

11. TRINITY SUNDAY.
St. Barnabas the Apostle.
18. First Sunday after Trinity.
24. The Nativity of St. John the Baptist.
25. Second Sunday after Trinity.
29. St. Peter the Apostle.

JULY.

2. Third Sunday after Trinity.
9. Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
16. Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
23. Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
25. St. James the Apostle.
30. Seventh Sunday after Trinity.

THE CHURCH AT HOME.

New York.—On Tuesday, May 30th, the cornerstone of All Saints church, Milton, Ulster county, Y., was laid with appropriate ceremonies by the Rev. Dr. BROWN of Newburgh. The Rev. SAMUEL HAWKSLEY, the rector of the parish, delivered an interesting and impressive address to the people; and the Rev. Messrs. BUEL and TRAVER of Poughkeepsie and the Rev. Mr. DAVIS of Pleasant Valley took part in the services.

The ground upon which the church will stand is beautifully situated on the brow of a hill overlooking the Hudson river. A member of Grace church, Brooklyn Heights, purchased the lot and presented it to All Saints church, on condition that it should never be used for any other than Church purposes. The proposed building is to be constructed of wood and will cost about $2,000. It is to be fashioned in the Gothic style, according to the plans of Mr. JOHN W. PRIEST, A. M. Architect, who will superintend its erection.

And now a few words about the parish. The church at Milton owes its existence to the indefatigable exertions of the Rev. SAMUEL HAWKSLEY, missionary at Marlborough, who, for eight years, has been endeavouring to plant the Church in this place, where she was utterly unknown. His self-denying labours have, at last, been been crowned with some success. The cornerstone of a church has been laid, and more than half the money necessary to carry the work to completion has been contributed. Yet even this comparatively small amount has been raised with great difficulty. Milton is too *near* the city of New York to receive that prompt and sufficient aid which it might obtain were it situated somewhere in the South Sea or in the Far West. Just as every man would rather cure his neighbour's faults than cast sin out of his own heart, so Churchmen are very willing to aid the far-away spiritually destitute, while they gaze most calmly and complacently upon the abject poverty which surrounds their own homes. The church at Milton needs assistance, and deserves to receive it. Its rector is one of the hardest working men in the diocese. How long will Churchmen suffer him to be unsustained in a work undertaken solely for the glory of GOD and the extension of the Church of CHRIST? H. H.

New York, June 2, 1854.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, at Flushing, Long Island, was duly consecrated by the Rt. Rev. the Provisional Bishop, on Thursday, the 1st inst. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. HAWKS, and there was a large gathering of the clergy to witness and participate in the services of the occasion. The following description of the building has been furnished, at our request, from a most authentic and reliable source:

"The mass of the building is of stone; the spire and clerestory of wood. The latter is admirably adapted for light, ventilation, and interior height in those portions of the country where stone cannot be procured, or where its costliness would prevent its use. We believe this adaptation of the old principle to modern practice was first recommended by Mr. WILLS, and adopted by the New York Ecclesiological Society in a plan prepared for a church in Wisconsin some years since. The dimensions of St. George's church are as follows: nave and aisles 78 feet by 57; chancel 26 feet by 17 feet and 6 inches; height of roof, 47 feet from floor. Inside dimensions: tower, including walls, 20 feet square, with bold double buttresses at each angle, surmounted by richly-carved stone; pinnacle, 85 feet from the ground. The spire is covered with shingles, and is finished by a cross; its total height being about 150 feet.

"The style of the building is third pointed Gothic, with a feeling approaching to the second pointed throughout—especially in the interior.

"The interior is impressive and church-like; the clerestory being supported by wooden piers and traceried arches, and the main timbers of the roof showing throughout the building. The effect is much enhanced by the handsome stained glass, which was executed by DOREMUS & AKEROYD, ecclesiastical decorators of this city.

"The architects are WILLS & DUDLEY, of New York. The masons, BENNETT & DALE, of Astoria. The carpenters, NICHOLLS & WASHBURN, of New York, well-known church and spire builders. The brown stone work executed by WHEATON & BROWN, Newark, N. J. The stone pinnacles carved by Mr. JOHN ROWE, recently settled in the country, and well known in the province of New Brunswick for the admirable stonework he executed, under the direction of Mr. WILLS, for the cathedral in Fredericton.

"The cost of the building is about $27,000, and will accommodate about 800 persons."

Connecticut.—Bishop WILLIAMS visited St. Paul's church, Woodbury, on the 29th ult., and confirmed eleven persons. The *Calendar* understands that this parish are about to make large alterations and repairs in their church, which is now about 70 years old, a structure of heavy oak timber, after the fashion of the olden time.

ON THE SAME day with the above-mentioned visitation, the Rt. Rev. the Assistant Bishop laid the cornerstone of the new edifice of Christ church, Watertown.

THE CHRIST CHURCH CITY Mission, of Hartford, held a meeting on the evening of the 28th ult., to consider the subject of proceeding at once to the building of a free missionary chapel. The Committee appointed for the purpose at a previous meeting reported a plan and specifications for the building, the cost of which is estimated at $8,000, exclusive of the site and the stone, which are generously given. Of this sum, $6,000 has already been raised; and a resolution was taken to go about the work of building forthwith. Success to them!

THE ST. PAUL'S CHURCH City Mission, of New Haven, held their second anniversary on the 14th ult. From the report of the Rev. FREDERICK SILL, the missionary, it appears that during the past year the number of families has nearly doubled, being now 168; that the number of single persons connected with the mission has more than doubled; that the list of communicants has grown to 104, a class of 30 persons having been lately confirmed; and that the Sunday school now has 18 teachers, and 149 scholars.

Western New York.—Between the 19th and 25th of May, inclusive, the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese confirmed as follows: St. John's church, Ellicottville, *fourteen*; St. Stephen's, Olean, *eight*; St. Philip's, Philipsville, *three*; St. Paul's, Angelica, *thirteen*; Christ church, Hornellsville, *seven*; Trinity, Warsaw, *six*: in ali, 51.

ON THE MORNING of Ascension-day, the 25th, the Bishop consecrated the new church at Warsaw, which is described as "a neat and beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture, with a handsome spire, and capable of seating about 200 persons."

New Jersey.—A correspondent has greatly obliged us by sending the following report of the Annual Convention of the Diocese:

"*Newark*, May 30th, 1854.

"The Convention met at 10½ A. M. in Grace church, Newark, the Bishop in the chair. After the reading of Morning Prayer, the delivery of the Bishop's eighth triennial charge, and the administration of the Holy Communion, the Bishop called the Convention to order. The roll having been called, the Convention transacted some unimportant business, and adjourned at 2½ P. M. to meet again at Trinity church, at 4½ this afternoon.

"The Bishop in his charge made particular mention of Canon V. (for the ordination of deacons,) which was passed in the last General Convention. the memorial made to the same body by the Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG and others, and the late organization of Brotherhoods in the Church; all of which have never met with his favour. The charge was an hour and forty minutes long. It will soon be published.

"4½ P. M.

"The Convention met in Trinity church. On calling the roll, forty-one of the clergy answered to their names, and forty-five parishes were found to be represented. After a few preliminaries, the Bishop read his annual address, which will be published with the Journal of the Convention. The diocese was shown to be in a very prosperous state. The Bishop's illness and extra duties kept him from visiting a number of parishes during the past year, otherwise, he stated, the number of confirmations would have been greater than any previous year.

"The Convention again adjourned, at 6½ P. M. to meet at 7½ P. M.

"7½ P. M.

"The Convention met and after having heard and accepted the usual reports adjourned at 10½ P. M. *sine die.*

"A more pleasant or quieter Convention the writer does not recollect to have attended. The whole of its transactions were characterized with the most perfect unanimity. Many a pious heart must have exclaimed in the language of the Psalmist, "Behold, how good and joyful a thing it is, brethren, to dwell together in unity."

"C. F. H.

"P. S. I have forgotten to mention in the above report, the report of the Committee appointed to appear in behalf of the diocese, at the Court of Bishops convened at Camden. Their report was accepted without a dissenting voice. H."

Pennsylvania.—The chime of bells in the steeple of Christ church was a hundred years old yesterday. The interesting cetennial anniversary was celebrated by the ringing of a merry peal in the morning and in the evening. For a hundred years has the music of those old bells pealed forth over the city, calling the devoted to prayers, and ringing a lesson of Christian duty: and still they retain their power, bidding fair to ring on for a century longer. A hundred years ago! What, then, was the city of Philadelphia? Could the citizens who were called to church by this chime, at that day, return to life, what would be their amazement at the wondrous progress of the city of Penn.—*Philadelphia U. S. Gazette*, June 5.

Maryland.—Bishop WHITTINGHAM had been making visitations in Charles and St. Mary's counties, confirming in several of the churches. It is stated that his health would not admit of longer travel, and that he was somewhat exhausted by his labours.

THE REV. MR. SWOPE, of Chicago, has been chosen rector of Mount Calvary church, Baltimore, and it is thought will accept the place. We take these items from a correspondent of the *Banner*, who adds the following:

In looking over the *Episcopal Recorder* of last week, I noticed an article, with the amiable design of which no doubt the editor is familiar, in which it was stated that one of the churches of Baltimore was dressed with flowers on Easter day, and that the rector of that church was a particular friend of the Bishop. The insinuation is apparent, that the church was decorated, not only with the Bishop's consent, but at his will and in compliance with his wish. It is also stated that another rector was applied to by some of his congregation for permission to dress his church in the same way, which was refused. This refusal is presented in such manner as shows the intention of the writer to cast a slur upon the Bishop. Now what will the author of the article in question think of himself when he is told, as he here is, that the person referred to as the rector of the church for which the application was made to dress with flowers, and who refused, was *none other than the Bishop himself?* So like a "vaulting ambition" does an overheated malice sometimes "overleap itself."

Virginia.—The Annual Convention closed its session on Saturday the 20th ult. From the report of the Committee on Parochial Reports, we learn the following items: Baptized, 875; confirmed, 519; communicants added, 916; net increase, 435; whole number, as far as reported, 2,536; number of families, 2,416; contributions to the cause of religion and the Church, $34,251.

A considerable part of the time of the Convention was taken up with the subject of the Virginia Female Institute. The particulars of its action on this subject were of merely local interest. The members of the Standing Committee for the year are as follows: The Rev. Dr. SPARROW, and the Rev. Messrs. DANA and JOHNSTON; and Messrs. FAIRFAX, LEE, and HOOF.

Indiana.—It is stated that Bishop UPFOLD will make his future residence at New Albany, GEORGE LYMAN, Esq., having presented him with a lot in the upper part of the town, where his home is to be built.

Illinois.—On the evening of Tuesday the 16th ult., Bishop WHITEHOUSE visited Christ church, Waukegan, and confirmed *seven* persons. The following day, in the same church, the Bishop held an ordination, admitting the Rev. JOSEPH W. PIERSON, rector of the parish, to the Priesthood. The candidate was presented by the Rev. Dr. SMALLWOOD, the Rev. DUDLEY CHASE also joining in the laying on of hands.

Iowa.—It is reported that the Rev. H. W. LEE, D. D., rector of St. Luke's church, Rochester, has been elected Bishop of Iowa.

Minnesota.—Bishop KEMPER has concluded his spring visitation in this Diocese. On Sunday the 14th ult., he preached in Christ church, St. Paul, and confirmed *three*. On Wednesday the 17th, he laid the foundation-stone of St. Peter's church, Shakapee. The address was delivered by the Rev. J. A. MERRICK, on the subject of Christian Foundations and the Nature of the Services peculiar to Christian Temples. In connection with the ceremony, the Lord's Supper was celebrated by the Bishop. The *Banner of the Cross* gives the following account of the new church:

The lots on which the church is to be built (Nos. 1 and 2, blk. 49) are 60 by 140 feet each, and among the most desirable for the purpose to be found in the place, [illegible] donation of Messrs. T. A. HOLMES and D. L. FULLER, of [illegible], the quit-claim deed of which is dated May 10th, 1854, and duly recorded as a Deed of Trust, in the name of the Rev. [illegible] PECK, the senior presbyter of the Minnesota Mission, [illegible] contributes most largely towards the erection [illegible] the valley of the St. Peter's—the fifth link in [illegible] edifice built in the Territory since the entrance upon this field, four years ago, of these Missionaries.

It is to be in the pointed style of architecture, planned due east and west, with proper chancel and clerestory, and when finished will be a tasty addition to the town, creditable to the zeal of the worthy Missionary and his people. The building is designed withal to be but temporary, on the plan previously adopted by the Minnesota Missionaries, and will answer very well to the wants of the place for several years; leaving it for another generation of more stable Churchmen, when the "wilderness shall blossom as the rose," to contemplate, with ampler means and a more educated taste, the erection, when needed, of a larger and a finer edifice.

THE CHURCH ABROAD.

England.—Death has again been busy in the high places of the Church. Simultaneously with the news of the consecration of the late lamented Bishop of SALISBURY's successor, comes the announcement of the death of the excellent Bishop of BATH and WELLS. The event was not unexpected; several years of illness and infirmity had prepared the Church for the loss it has sustained. The deceased was the Hon. and Right Rev. RICHARD BAGOT, third son of the first Lord BAGOT, was born in 1782, and married in 1806 Lady HARRIET VILLIERS, daughter of the Earl of JERSEY, by whom he leaves a numerous family. The late Bishop was educated at Rugby-school; thence proceeded to Christ church, Oxford; was elected Fellow of All Souls' College in 1804; consecrated Bishop of OXFORD in 1829; and translated to Bath and Wells in 1845, having gained much credit by the conciliatory and dignified course he pursued in respect to the Oxford movement. By his death the Bishop of SALISBURY is at once raised to a seat in the House of Lords.

The *Guardian* says: "In him we lose a sound though not a learned theologian, a good, a courteous, and a thoroughly highminded man, who never hesitated to follow the course he believed to be right. Such qualities are not so common, even on episcopal thrones, but that we may well lament the loss of them in Bishop BAGOT."

THE CONSECRATION of the Rev. WALTER KERR HAMILTON, D. D., who has been appointed to the Bishopric of Salisbury, took place in Lambeth Palace on Sunday morning, the 14th ult., with the usual ceremonies. The new Bishop is a son of the late venerable ANTHONY HAMILTON, D. D., archdeacon of Taunton, and rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, in the city of London.

A BILL RECENTLY introduced into the House of Commons for amending the law relating to church rates, proposes that in future separate and distinct church rates shall be made for the maintenance and repair of the fabric of the church and the services and furniture of the church. The rates for the maintenance and repair of the fabric are to be made and determined upon by the majority of the ratepayers in vestry assembled; but if they refuse to make a sufficient rate the Court of Queen's Bench is to issue a mandamus to levy such rate as the archdeacon shall deem sufficient. It is proposed that the rates for the services and furniture of the church be made and determined upon by the majority of the ratepayers in vestry assembled, not being dissenters; by which term is to be understood only such as have signed a declaration before two justices in petty sessions, to be attested on oath or affirmation by the officiating minister of some place of worship registered according to law, or by two members of his congregation, stating that such persons are members of the congregation; and all persons signing such declaration shall, until they retract them by notice to the churchwardens, be exempt from rates for the services and furniture of the church. But the bill is not to deprive any person of the benefit of the ministrations or offices of the church to which by law or custom he is now entitled.

A MEETING of the Society for the Revival of Convocation was held at the Ipswich Mechanics' Institution on the 11th ult., when the Rev. HENRY HOARE, Chairman of the Executive Committee, made a statement of the present position of the Convocation question. In the course of his address, Mr. HOARE observed that the success which had attended the movement for the revival of the synodical action of the Church was something marvellous. The offensive allusions of the Low Church newspapers had been discontinued for some time, and a more general union now prevailed among Churchmen than formerly existed. The Bishop of OXFORD had intimated his intention to preach a sermon in the metropolis next Sunday in commemoration of the improvement which had taken place in this respect; and although the society which he (Mr. HOARE) represented had grown out of elements of discord, the time would come when it would be found to be a healer of differences.

A PETITION of the chancellor, master, and scholars of the University of Cambridge has been drawn for presentation to both Houses of Parliament, praying that the two canonries in the cathedral church of Ely, which it is proposed to suspend, and which are now vacant, may be permanently annexed and united to two professorships of divinity in this University.

THE NEW CHURCH at Eton was to be consecrated on the 1st inst. The Archbishop of CANTERBURY, and the Bishops of OXFORD, WINCHESTER, BANGOR, and NEW ZEALAND were expected to be present.

THE Very Rev. Dean NEWMAN has arrived in London from Cape Town in the *Seringapatam*.

THE DEANERY and Chancellorship of St. Asaph cathedral, vacant by the death of the Very Rev. CHARLES SCOTT LUXMOORE, M. A., has been conferred by the Bishop on the venerable CHARLES B. CLOUGH, M. A., archdeacon and canon of St. Asaph, rector of Llanferres, and vicar of Mold, Flintshire.

A GREAT CHORAL service has been held in St. Paul's cathedral with the view of testing the availability of the nave for congregational purposes. The result of the experiment appears to have been perfectly successful, though the service itself has been much criticised. From the strictures passed upon it, it seems to have been both inadequate and badly managed. After various suggestions for the better conduct of the services in view of such a use of the nave as the one proposed, the *Evening Journal* very sensibly remarks:

With these alterations carried out, a need would at once arise of "*sermons for the million*" in the nave, of a very different stamp from what cathedral discourses are generally held to be, sermons, we mean, worthy of the place and the congregation, delivered by the chosen preachers of all England. Such used to be the famous "Sermons at Paul's Cross," and such should be the sermons in the nave of the actual church. We press this subject, because we feel certain that, with corporation reform so rife at this instant, many of the endowed lectures which are now delivered to empty walls in City churches might be amalgamated, and the funds devoted to pay a body of "select preachers," appointed by the Bishop of LONDON to preach their courses at St. Paul's, like the Whitehall preachers or rather the select preachers month by month at the Universities. Such a scheme would be easy of execution, very popular, and containing no element of desecration.

It would give to that which is now a mere magnificent hall a practical legitimate use; it would be really and truly a Church "City Mission"—a serious, large-hearted attempt to evangelise the masses. If the bishops would really take such a measure into their consideration, instead of dealing with proposals so questionable, or rather so unquestionably reprehensible, as Lord HARROWBY's bill for desecrating churches and church-yards, they would in our opinion act far better and far more reasonably. In a word, they would, in so doing, win unanimous support where now they are only spreading division and paralysing exertion by the patronage of a scheme which its warmest supporters dare only faintly to defend as a necessary evil, and which its opponents feel to be an act of revolutionary desecration.

Scotland.—We are glad to learn that the college in the Isle of Cumbrae is about to be opened and commence its career of usefulness, in the accomplishment of the several objects described in the scheme submitted to the last Diocesan Synod. From the scheme of operations, of which we find an extended notice in the *Evening Journal*, we have good reason to hope great and profitable results, carried on as it will be under the provostship of the Bishop of ARGYLL and the ISLES. It may not be known to our readers that the primary objects entertained from the first by the founder, the Hon. G. F. BOYLE, and kept steadily in view ever since, were these—first, to provide for the constant worship of Almighty GOD by the due performance of the Church's public services according to the ritual of the Scottish Church; and secondly, as far as might be possible, to send forth missions from the college, as a centre, to supply the spiritual destitution of the neighbouring districts of the diocese, and render occasional assistance to the surrounding clergy. It was also contemplated that clergy desirous of pursuing theological study, or literary labours, or to retire awhile from active duty, might by license from the bishop in each case be permitted to reside with the canons in the college. But while these were the primary objects of the college, it was also deemed desirable, both as a means of enlarging the sphere of its usefulness, and with a view to rendering it in some degree self-supporting, to throw open within it an educational department, to be conducted by two or more of the canons. This, accordingly, is now proposed to de done, under a system of arrangements devised with great wisdom and liberality. It is also intended that under-graduates of the universities should be permitted, as far as the accommodation in the college will allow, to reside in the long vacation; and, as a temporary arrangement, capable, however, of assuming a permanent form, candidates for holy orders, being graduates of the English universities, will be admitted for the purpose of theological study under the superintendence of one of the canons. The Rev. PHILIP FREEMAN, late principal of the Theological College at Chichester, will at present discharge this office. The Bishop of ARGYLL and the ISLES, who accepted the provostship as a temporary arrangement in August last, continues to hold the office, and having in a recent visitation placed the arrangements of the collegiate church and college on a footing satisfactory to himself, is most anxious, in conjunction with the founder, to see the institution become a practical and real blessing, both to his own diocese and to the Scotch Church at large. The appliances for carrying out these purposes are of the most ample kind. There is a noble church, occupying a commanding site, and flanked on either side by commodious buildings for residence. Each of these will accommodate, besides the resident clergy, about eight students. A common hall is provided, and the expenses will vary from £80 to £100 per annum. It may be hoped that the college at Cumbrae will redound in the various ways now mentioned to the benefit of members of the Church in Scotland and elsewhere, besides keeping up the constant service of praise and intercession, and helping to supply the spiritual necessities of the diocese. In all these respects it may look forward to becoming, on a humble scale, another Iona, and the parallel will be completed if the collegiate church should, as is hoped, become at no distant time the cathedral church; and its canons, the cathedral chapter of the ancient diocese of the Isles.

Toronto.—The venerable Bishop of this huge diocese has lately been making a confirmation tour through the District of St. Catherine's. Though now in his 77th year, this heroic old man appears full of vigour and goes about his work with the energy and briskness of youth. It was stated that he contemplated proceeding from St. Catherine's through the western districts, and along the north shore of lake Huron, visiting the Indian missions connected with the English Church. The *St. Catherine's Constitutional* gives the following account of his labours in that district:

On Sunday, the 14th, his Lordship administered this rite in Grimsby—we have not heard the exact number who were confirmed at this station, but believe it was about 20. On Monday morning he proceeded to St. John's church, Jordan—all debt being extinguished on this edifice, his Lordship consecrated it before proceeding to confirmation. He proceeded to Port Dalhousie—the church at this place was also consecrated, and 22 persons confirmed, many of whom were advanced in life. The sacred building was crowded with the laity, and a large number of the neighbouring clergy were also present. This congregation has just procured a powerful bell of very sweet tone. On the 16th, the rite of confirmation was administered here, (St. Catherines,)—it was the most important service of the kind ever held in the District, upwards of 80, comprising many of our most influential inhabitants, were admitted to full membership with the Church, by this solemn ordinance. On each of these occasions, and those that follow, the Venerable Bishop preached a powerful sermon, and also addressed the persons confirmed, in a most pathetic and touching manner, on their Christian duties and solemn responsibilities. He then proceeded to the new church at the Eight Mile Creek—this structure is a beautiful specimen of a country church and it is charmingly situated on the margin of the Lake, which may be seen glittering through the foliage of the beautiful trees surrounding it—here also a very crowded congregation attended, and about 19 or 20 were confirmed. His Lordship then proceeded to Niagara, where on Wednesday he confirmed upwards of 50—from thence he went to Queenston, and had services there, and then proceeded to the residence of the Rev. Mr. FULLER. In Thorold he confirmed upwards of 20 on Thursday morning, and a considerable number at Port Robinson in the afternoon. A new church is being erected in Thorold on the verge of the mountain—it is in the Gothic style of architecture, and promises to be one of the most beautiful for its size in the Province. From the site of it there is a splendid view of the surrounding country, and of Lake Ontario in the distance.

THE WORLD ABROAD.

England.—The *Arctic* failed us last week and we were unable to make any notice of affairs abroad. By the arrival of the *Asia*, bringing the *Arctic's* mails, in addition to her own, we learn that the latter vessel, having run upon a rock, was obliged to return to Liverpool the day after she started. The news from the old world is by no means of a startling character. It is largely made up of rumours, which the public impatience must have, in the absence of facts of kindred interest. The apathy and irresolution of the Allied Powers in the real business of the war is very marked, and is beginning to excite remarks of a nature less flattering to them than to the Czar. They are certainly giving the latter no great cause for alarm, while their inactivity seems to be encouraging the petty States that have sides to choose, to look to the Russian as their safest protector.

The English public has been variously entertained with the particulars of a grand state ball at Buckingham Palace, a *bal costume* given by the French ambassador in London, which the Queen graced with her presence; the continued preparations for war—a stage beyond which it seems impossible to advance in the business; the launch of a first-class steam line-of-battle ship, the *Royal Albert*, 121 guns, at which the Queen and 60,000 spectators were present; and the doings of Parliament, where a measure has been under discussion which touches John Bull most nearly. This is a Government proposal to increase the malt-tax, by which the beer-drinking population would be deeply aggrieved. In spite of the denunciations launched against the measure in Parliament, the bill passed to its second reading by a large majority.

About £40,000 have been collected for the wives and families of soldiers ordered to the East.

Spain.—The aspect of our relations with Spain are of a threatening character. The Spanish Government have thought proper to grant the indemnity of $6,000 demanded for the owners of the *Black Warrior*, but accompany the concession with indications of no very pacific character. The settlement of the difficulties will, it is thought, be adjusted, if at all, more readily at Washington than at Madrid, where the feeling against Mr. SOULE, and that gentleman's supposed hostile dispositions are thought to obstruct the negotiations.

Austria.—The Austrian Government seems more likely than ever to be forced by circumstances into a distinct and unequivocal position.

The Vienna *Gazette* states that in consequence of the great concentration of Russian troops on the Northeastern and Eastern frontiers of Austria 95,000 additional troops will be raised. This measure must be considered an open declaration of the resolution of Austria no longer to be bullied by Russia. An order has been signed for the occupation of the Galician frontier by two army corps.

Greece.—The Greek insurrection appears to be losing ground. Various small districts have sent in their submission, but, under the fostering care of the Czar, the insurrectionary spirit will find vent in other quarters. The insurgents, wherever they triumph, are guilty of great excesses and cruelty.

Russia and Turkey.—A state of war exists, but without any war operations to give it a serious business-like appearance. The arrival and concentration of the allied forces at Gallipoli continue, but nothing more reliable than conjecture is yet known as to the plan of the campaign. Lord RAGLAN has assumed his command, and issued an order to the British army exhorting them to the observance of discipline and moderation, and to the cultivation of the most friendly and fraternal relations with the French army, their ancient foes.

From the Danube we have no news of importance or interest. The surprising inactivity of the Russian army in the Dobrudscha still continues; meanwhile the Turks are planting and strenthening themselves in most formidable positions. The relative positions of the hostile armies are not materially changed. Rumours of various sucesses on the part of the Turks are published, but they all "want confirmation." Admiral NAPIER seems to have found no business for his fleet in the Baltic, except to watch the enemy and prevent important and dangerous concentration of their fleets.

Advices from the Black Sea state that twenty-two Russian merchant ships have been captured since the bombardment of Odessa. The Turkish fleet, of 24 sail and numbering 1,030 guns, had entered the Black Sea.

The Russian Emperor is reported as far from enjoying good health at present.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE and Marshal ST. ARNAUD had arrived at Constantinople.

Imperfect in original

COMMUNICATIONS.

For The Churchman.

LINES

On the Death of H. M. W., Aged Three Years.

A light has left our pleasant home,
A flower our garden bed;
The place is dark where late it shone,
Its sweet perfume has fled.

Our little household band so fair,
So happy and so gay,
Never had else than joys to share,
Till death has crossed our way.

The sweetest bud of our parterre,
Our darling and our pride,
Too tender earth's cold frosts to bear,
Has meekly drooped and died.

How can our tears yet cease to flow
For one so fondly cherished?
Beside the place we've laid him low,
Our child so early perished.

And yet there are no wounds so deep,
But that some balm may still be found;
We've only laid our babe to sleep,
Till the last trumpet's voice shall sound.

Our perfect bud, transplanted where
No chilling frost can ever come,
Shall bloom, a flow'ret yet more rare,
For being sooner taken home.

O! in thy glorious home, beloved, departed,
Say, can a place be found for such as we?
'Mongst the redeemed, the righteous, and new-hearted,
To dwell forevermore with God and thee!

And, whispering 'midst the vine leaves and the flowers,
Methought came angel voices on the air,
Singing, "thrice welcome to this home of ours!
'T was to allure thee, I was hastened here."

Burlington, N. J. A. M. H.

For The Churchman.

THE CHURCH'S DOCTRINE OF THE CHURCH.

Disputes on the subject of religion are wont to have the unhappy tendency of leading men to efforts, if not disingenuous and evasive, yet certainly bordering closely on such character, to make necessarily acknowledged standards appear to sanction favourite views, and not to contain views that are disapproved. Every true friend of evangelical religion, who knows any thing of popish and protestant hostility to it, has felt grieved at the evidences of this in irreverent casting aside of clear testimonies of Scripture, or gross perversions of them, or plausible subjecting of them to non-natural interpretation, or their being made to minister to the pedantry of insulated criticism, at whatever sacrifice of consistency with the great whole of the evangelical system. Hence we find the most conflicting principles and opinions, all claiming the Christian name, and alleging Scripture authority. "*Development*," as magisterially imposed by assumed ecclesiastical authority, or supremacy of private judgment, or dialectical skill, or natural sense of fitness, or superior learning, is perpetually throwing hinderances in the way of meek and humble following, in true faith, of the teachings of divine inspiration.

The like is true with regard to authorized human standards, received as exponents of Holy Scripture. Among those who profess thus to receive them, the infirmities and prejudices of human judgment, and the pride and vanity of human intellect, are perpetually exhibiting themselves in the same way. They who assume to agree in certain standards differ widely from each other.

There might be some plausibility in drawing an argument from this against Christianity, if the same thing were not true of every system claiming to be man's proper guide in religion and morals. Take any of the phases in which what is called natural religion presents itself; take any of the systems in which it is assumed that *morality* may exist independently of *religion;* and you find the same thing—broad differences growing out of the infirmities and prejudices of human judgment, and the pride and vanity of human intellect, among those who profess to be friends of the same system. All this is human nature, and should be matter rather of searching scrutiny within themselves, than of fondness for blame of others, in those who, for their own and others' welfare, are desirous of having the truth known and followed in all things pertaining to religion and morals.

To bring the subject to the point now particularly in view: We of this communion have a volume known as "The Book of Common Prayer." It is composed of a variety of devotional acts and offices, and other documents, all designed as the Church's authoritative guide of her members in the ways of evangelical faith and piety, and her authoritative rule and measure for her clergy's official instrumentality in promoting the cause of that faith and piety. It was compiled in substantially its present form about 300 years ago; and then not as a new thing, the rallying point of a Church or sect then established. It had quite a different origin. The monstrous evils of popery had so corrupted the Christian Church, and its unscriptural and uncatholic assumptions of power over that Church had become so grievous and intolerable, and so fruitful of evil; that religion, morals, civil and social fidelity, and human welfare, demanded a change. Goaded on by feelings more reasonable and right in their inception, than in the principles and methods adopted for their indulgence, distinguished leaders on the continent of Europe were marshalling their followers into communions and sects antagonistic to the old ecclesiastical establishments of their respective countries, and often in array against each other; with little to put effectual restraint on that waywardness of individual judgment, those impulses of passion, that bias of prejudice, and those temptations to facilitate the attainment of desired ends by questionable means, or to make the seeking of those ends subservient to favourite collateral objects less worthy; by which even wise and enlightened minds are apt to be swayed, when removed from the restraints of authority, and the guidance of law.

In England, however, the reformation from popery was the work of the Church itself; undertaken by its best and most learned Bishops and Doctors, and prosecuted under the guidance of well weighed authoritative legislation. Its object was, not the superseding of the existing Church of England by another, going out from it; but bringing that very Church itself to what it was before the foreign Church of Rome brought it into bondage by unjust and unholy assumptions of prerogative and power, and subjected it to antichristian corruptions. It sought not, therefore, how ingenuity could best find substitutes for the existing order of things, and most thoroughly change what had been, and raise up the new on the ruins of the old. It sought to go back to the old of early times. It would check the impulses of desire of change, and moderate the demands of the objects and wishes of the day, and soberise the notions of expediency, by deference to the wisdom of the ancients, and by the monitions of past experiences of the Church of God. It would follow Scripture in the light afforded by the established doctrines and principles of the Church when the canon of Scripture was completed, especially as this light is shed by the testimony of the early General Councils. Thus it would not merely oppose error, but also carefully see that the ancient truth was brought back in its place. It would be not merely protestant, but truly catholic. It desired not to present to the world some new thing, but bring it back to what was old. It would not forget the pure material of the ancient faith, because of the base and foul incrustations around it; but remove these, and restore that to its genuine beauty and value.

On such principles was the Book of Common Prayer which we have inherited, formed. The liturgical services and provisions existing in the Church of England, when, by God's blessing, it was roused to shake itself from the dust of antichristian error, and throw off the yoke of antichristian despotism, and which were based on formularies of the Church in its primitive purity were carefully compared with Holy Scripture, and with the testimony borne by ancient fathers and councils to what was established and followed in the days of that purity. What comported not with this, was ejected; what had its authority and sanction was retained; what, in the exercise of each national church's right of self-government, guaranteed by Scripture and ancient catholic canons, it was deemed expedient and proper to alter or add, was carefully conformed to the same authority and sanction. Much grave and frequent deliberation, fraught with the requisite scriptural and theological learning, soundness of principle, and Christian devotedness of heart, was given to this great work of reforming the liturgy. The gradually accumulating corruptions, abuses, and cunning devices of the centuries of Rome's pernicious sway, gave difficulty and intricacy to the work; and rendered necessary, in order to its proper execution, and in order to meet, meanwhile, the immediate exigencies of the Church, that there should be frequent consultation and action thereon—the results to be from time to time communicated and adopted. Hence the several reviews of the Prayer-Book which occurred for some years after its first adoption. The result was the form in which it had, for nearly 200 years, served the purposes of catholic worship to a large portion of the Church, spreading rapidly in the world; approved by the learned, dear to the hearts of the pious, and affording right guidance in the truths and duties of the Gospel to great multitudes of Christians; when, by the merciful overruling of God's providence and grace, it was adopted, in all its essential parts, and almost in its entireness, by the then newly organized American branch of the Catholic Church. And here, as in the British Empire, it has proved a blessing, by the refuge and security it affords not only against the errors of popery, but against those errors also which have resulted from the unscriptural and uncatholic principles and practices connected with, or flowing from, *wrong methods* of adopting and acting upon the *right thing* of protest against popery.

The adoption of the Prayer-Book in this country was another instance of reiterated testimony in its favour. And with regard to any question of interpretation that may arise respecting its contents, a correct knowledge of the history of men and things in our Church clearly indicates to the ingenuous mind, the sense, touching doctrine and order, in which it was intended to be adopted. It is enough to say that in the Conventions in which its several parts were set forth, the controlling influence was with such Bishops as the following,* and clergy and laity of like principles; namely, Bishops Seabury, Claggett, Jarvis, Benjamin Moore, Parker, Hobart, Dehon, Kemp, and Croes. It is also just to remark, on this point, that the controversies respecting the proper sense of the Prayer-Book in matters of doctrine and order now prevalent, had prevailed for generations before the Book was adopted by our Church. The *animus*, therefore, of the Conventional action in setting forth the Prayer-Book, as evinced by the known principles and views prevalent in the several Conventions, covers the intended bearing of that Book on the now pending controversies respecting its contents. Where there are doubtful questions of interpretation, a solution of those doubts, according to the *animus imponentis*, may thus be intelligently arrived at; a circumstance certainly favourable to the wish of every true Christian heart that there should be agreement rather than strife; and well calculated to ward off the evils referred to in the commencement of this article.

With regard to this subject of seeking the *animus imponentis*, there seems to the writer obvious propriety in the consideration, that if there is any apparent dissonance between the expressed sentiments of an author in what he records in his private capacity, and in what he contributes towards an act of solemn official responsibility, and involving an authoritative claim upon the acquiescence of others; preference must be given to the latter as the truer index of the principles and views which he deliberately and conscientiously cherishes. Force is added to this consideration, in case of the christianly conducted action of the duly constituted authorities of the Church of God, by the trust which the faith of the Gospel encourages us to cherish, that there may have been vouchsafed the direction and furtherance of the special influence of the Holy Ghost.

At all events, there are inforced by the most solemn considerations, great reverence and caution in judging of the intent and meaning of such action of the Church. There should be no trifling with its language; and surely any thing like non-natural or evasive interpretation, or adopting its phraseology with mental reservation, must be abhorrent to the feelings of every sound catholic protestant.

What the writer supposed would be but a few leading thoughts introductory to the topic suggested by the title of his piece, have expanded to a size sufficient in itself for a communication; in close connection, however, he apprehends, with that intended; which must be postponed. But he hopes that what has been written will suggest thoughts neither unacceptable nor unprofitable. As very naturally connected with it, he would refer to the gratitude due to God, (1) that the great essentials of Christian faith and worship, though lamentably depressed, disguised, and distorted by the long reign of popish error, superstition, and idolatry, were not lost; but preserved, to be brought out in their scriptural and primitive purity and integrity, when that reign was shaken off: (2) that the English Reformers had grace to be so faithful, in their liturgical labours, to Holy Scripture, and primitive catholic authority: and (3) that our own Church was directed and furthered to so excellent a work, when there was so much in the then state of things that might naturally be expected to stand in the way of favour to British precedent in matters relating to either Church or State. B. T. O.

* Though not all of them then Bishops; but well known to hold the same views which afterwards characterized their respective episcopates.

For The Churchman.

Mr. Editor: I have been much attracted by the discussion lately carried on in your paper, relating to certain expressions said to have fallen from the Bishop of Virginia. I have no desire to revive this discussion in its personal bearings, being in fact very glad that it has been brought to a conclusion. But I hope that I shall give offence to no one by saying that the sentiment attributed to the Bishop is by no means peculiar to him, or to the school to which he is supposed to belong. Many persons differing from Bishop Meade, as far as one Churchman can differ from another, have not hesitated to use the same language, and a very large number of such persons act on the principle. In fact, I rather believe that it is the prevailing opinion in both schools of the Church. Moreover, the idea is not without its share of truth. I have, individually, no doubt that so far as the Methodist connection is concerned, it is practically better adapted to make its way among the population of this country than the Church. I cannot admit that this is the result of the entire system of the two societies, for that would be to admit that the entire system of the Methodist society is better, that is, truer, than that of the Church. Yet experience has proved the truth of the proposition, that Methodism is better adapted to flourish in this country than the Church. It is for Churchmen to find an explanation of this phenomenon which may be reconciled with their theory. I do not think that there will be any difficulty in finding such an explanation.

It is certain that, however near the fundamental principles of the Church may come to those of Primitive Christianity, there are points in which the Methodists are still nearer. For instance, the preachers of the Methodists, like the primitive clergy, are sent; the Church clergy wait until they are called. This I apprehend is the whole secret. There are two classes of ministrations necessary to the welfare of the Church,—those which are designed to bring into her fold persons who are without, and those which are designed to profit those who are within. The object of the one is to edify the members of the Church; of the other, to edify the Church herself.

It was as on this day that the Church was sent to disciple all nations, and to baptize them in the name of the ever-blessed Trinity. Then, the leading idea was to edify the Church by adding unto it those who should be saved, and the ministers of the Gospel were, therefore, sent. Now, the leading idea is to edify individuals, and the preachers, it is supposed, must be called by those whom they are to edify. Both works must be done, and when this came to be generally felt, the parochial system was invented, in which they were sent each to a limited district, in which they were to perform both works. In our Church and country, the evil is that the parochial system has given way to the chaplaincy system.

In the vast majority of our dioceses, the idea of a territorial parish is forgotten, except so far as it is kept alive by a canon of the General Convention, designed to protect ministers from the intrusion of other ministers, and combinations to support the services of the Church from rival combinations. For all other purposes, they do not exist, except in one or two dioceses. Even there it is forgotten that the minister is sent to all within the bounds of his parish. He considers himself, practically, as the chaplain of those who have called him, and to whom he looks for support. They, on the other side, in the true spirit of Micah, regard him as their priest-whom they have hired, not as the messenger of God to them and to all whom God has placed within his reach.

The minister of a city congregation is nothing but the chaplain of his pew-holders, who are numerous enough to occupy all his time and strength, and must be so if he is to have the means of comfortable subsistence. For no one is willing to pay more for pew-rent than he can help. A country clergyman is too often expected to devote part of his time to a school or a farm, and support himself; while his kind employers purchase a part of his time, in order that they may enjoy the privileges of public worship. In other places, the clergyman is expected to serve two or three congregations, so as to occupy his whole time with the paying parishioners. Everywhere the connection between minister and people is regarded as what the lawyers call a contract of hiring. So long as this is the case, the Church cannot be aggressive.

The remedy is easier to be seen than to be put in action. There must be missionaries spread through the length and breadth of the land unincumbered with the chaplaincies miscalled parishes. How are they to be maintained? By the voluntary contributions of those who understand that they owe a duty to the souls of men; that they are not merely bound to worship God themselves, but to induce others to worship Him.

We now think that we have performed our religious duties when we have gone to church once or twice a-week, perhaps once in two weeks, and seen that such of our families as have no objection have done the same thing. It follows that we are under an obligation to support the Gospel, so far as to provide some means which will enable us and them to do so. Beyond this, we acknowledge no duty. If other people want the services of a clergyman, let them pay for it, as we do. And we wrap ourselves in our virtue as in a cloak. It is a cloak to perform the office of cloaking our sins, not exactly before the face of Almighty God, at least not effectually, but of cloaking them from ourselves.

What is wanting, is an entirely different view of our obligations, which shall develop itself in each diocese, in a system of diocesan missions which shall be designed to be, and shall be, permanent. At present, the idea of a mission is that it is the preparation for a parish; that is, for a chaplaincy. The mission is consequently not to the poor, but to those who are able to contribute; and the best result is a new chaplaincy, taking just as little care of any but its contributors as other chaplaincies. But the poor will never perish out of the land. There will always be the poor in purse, the poor in secular knowledge, and the poor in spiritual knowledge. There must therefore always and everywhere be missions, whose men, sent by the Church, press the Word and Sacraments upon those who do not know their value. Chaplaincies are not enough until all men are converted. Long before that time comes, they will be regarded as intolerable evils. A Layman.

College of St. James, Md., Ascension Day.

Quincy, Ill., May 16, 1854.

To the Editor of The Churchman:

Rev. Sir: I am comparatively but a young Churchman—if indeed I am a Churchman at all—and have lately been informed that there is in our Church—perhaps I ought to say *the* Church—some Bishops and many clergymen among *us* who are taking the more *liberal* view of matters and things generally, and especially to the *end* that they may not, by their position upon the question of our Saviour's *supposed* plan of governing the Church, *necessarily* unchurch their non-Episcopal *Evangelical brethren.*

I have lately read Judge Edmonds' book on "Spiritualism." It contains some very beautiful passages, particularly its descriptions of Celestial Scenery, or descriptions of the Scenery of the Spheres. This scenery, as described, is *far* more beautiful than any on the far-famed *Hudson*, or any on the Rhine—and besides, the book is *very liberal*. If you think it most charitable and evangelical to believe it, as it is indeed *more* liberal towards those not in the Church than *most* of our clergymen, I do not see why it is not the most expedient book to be believed, on the score of its immense charity, that can be found. I think it beats Archbishop Whately out of sight, and he ought to whip up his horses, and drive his light wheels more rapidly onwards or else he never (at least in this sphere) will overtake the Judge—if indeed he gets upon the *plane of progression* at all. I doubt not that the Most Rev. Archbishop will now feel that his efforts to demolish the *ministry* have not been adequate to the times, nor complete, until he has come up to the Judge in the demolition of the laity also, which certainly would be the most liberal course, as in that case the laity would be entirely absolved *per se* from those little duties and *supposed Christian* obligations to support the ministry. But, sir, seriously, I want to ask you what you *can* suppose we laymen want with Bishops, if what Whately says upon the subject of the ministry is true; and Bishop Meade, of Virginia—whose very name indicates mildness—has been sending the writings of Whately and some others of that kidney (a clergyman tells me) to nearly every clergyman of the Church in the United States. Now this, you know, is a most scrutinizing age and nation of ours, and many will not scruple to haul off the lion's skin, whenever they are convinced that the creature that bears it has an inordinate length of ears. Out *here west* the laity are generally spirited, and tolerably intelligent for a new country. I can assure you that very many of them, just *now*, wish to know whether our Bishops are by *themselves* considered Bishops or not; whether the Apostolical Succession is a humbug, or a reality; and to that end they would like to have every Bishop's sentiments more fully known, and a re-affirmation of this old doctrine made, or a direct denial fully recorded. Some mode *will* be adopted to get a definite understanding about this matter. If it is found that, according to the *opinions* of the majority of our Bishops, our Episcopacy is deemed a mere matter of *expediency*, the laity will, I think, soon help the majority to decide the matter. *We* shall all be very low church speedily. If *expediency*—mere human expediency—is to be the only test and authority for our Episcopacy, *we*, though not so learned as the clergy, will, I apprehend, be able to demonstrate very satisfactorily, to ourselves at least, that Episcopacy is very *inexpedient*. We shall not, I apprehend, be found supporting the pretensions and position of the Bishops, as peculiarly the successors of the Apostles, after we find that these Bishops themselves deny the *necessity* for such an officer in the Church, thereby demanding the most unbounded credulity of us in believing what they themselves in effect deny. We shall reason thus: if *a* Church can dispense with that which is *unessential*, and certainly it may—and as by their own showing the ministry and office of a Bishop in a Church is *unessential*, the mere question of expediency is alone left; and as our voluntary system of supporting all our clergy is very unlike the mode adopted by England, it will readily, I apprehend, be seen, that expediency here may take a very different channel from that which fills the purses of the English Bishops.* I respectfully ask for the foregoing a place in your paper. A Layman.

* To come more directly to the point which I suppose is now being discussed in the minds of the laity, I state that it is supposed that many of our Bishops and clergy *admit the historical fact*, that from the beginning there have been those orders in Christ's Church—Bishops, Priests and Deacons—and that such a ministry have been in times past generally highly conservative of the doctrines of Christ's religion; but they either with Whately openly deny that there is or ever was any *Divine* organization or appointment of a ministry to be successive in any particular channel; or they suppose the question to be so covered up with obscurity, as to be uncertain, and thus *necessarily* leaving all Churches free to adopt whatever ministry and forms of government that may seem *best* for the time being, within *certain* yet *undefined* limitations. Either of these positions results in the question of *expediency*, and upon that question laymen will have a voice; how they will probably decide, I have intimated my opinion in the letter to which this note is appended.

For The Churchman.

GILES SLOCUM'S EXPERIENCE.

Sunday evenings I frequently drop in and pass an hour with my friend Giles Slocum, in the snug, nice, and comfortable parlour he has made for himself back of his office. He occupies the whole flat over my store—the front room for his place of business, the back part for bed-room and parlour aforesaid, where he has got together all the little luxuries his condition—alas, single—admits of. It is as neat, however, as if watched over by the tenderest eye and arranged by the most delicate fingers. I have two motives for these visits. Though he shows nothing of it in his conversation or countenance, one can't but think that, even in his quiet retreat, a sense of loneliness must sometimes throw its shadow over him which it is charity to dissipate. Again, I am always sure the conversation will take a serious turn congenial to the day of religious renovation, and thus suitably occupy some of the long vacant hours after our early evening service. Of such topics he has a great variety. The Church—and he says there is a Church, though he fears few believe it; the Prayer-Book, in which he would object to the intrusion of a single comma; the jesuitry of the attacks of the puritan press on our rites and doctrines; these are among his themes; and it is glorious to see him—his tall, large-boned, American-built frame enveloped in his dressing-gown, his feet in comfortable slippers, reposing in his rocking-chair, an eye beaming with animation of conscious truth lighting up his somewhat dusky countenance—and to listen to his honest and earnest defence of what he holds so dear.

Last evening I was surprised to observe an unusual sadness in his manner. His "Glad to see you!" was the same, but the tone was dissonant; and on looking at him after he had resumed his seat, I was concerned to see his honest face overspread with the traces of painul thoughts.

"I have been thinking," said he, in answer to my look of inquiry and sympathy, "of poor B., our late pastor, and how he must now feel if he has found out his error in falling off from the Church to Rome. I loved that man! He was fervent and sincere. Indeed here was the source of his lapse. He longed for a personal holiness which does not belong to our probationary state, and followed the jack-o'-lantern because he thought it light from Heaven. He was impatient of the briers and thorns about his path, and saw in the distant view of Rome only, in the words of our best poet:

Tall spire, and glittering roof, and battlement,
And banners streaming in the sunny air.

What must be his present feelings if, now he has entered her precincts, he has discovered the loathsome impurity and vice which lurk in the purlieus of her gilded temples? My only hope is that, with their wonted tact, they will discern his character, and employ him where he will not discover his mistake.

"But," said I, "should he do so, the door is open for his return."

"Yes, but what looks would be turned on him as he entered it! He left us because we could not sympathize with his fervour; he could not live under the cold supercilious glance of pity, which would now be his best hope among us. May God have mercy upon him!" said Giles, raising his long bony fingers towards Heaven, the wrist resting on the arm of the chair, "may God have mercy upon him!" and his lip quivered as he repeated the petition.

Now Giles had been very intimate with B. up to the day that he left us, and many—myself, I confess, among them—had not been without some misgivings that his own stability was weakened. There was, perhaps, something of this in my voice or manner when I replied, after his emotion had somewhat subsided, "I am glad to hear you express yourself as you have done about B. From your friendship for him, I have always felt a delicacy in speaking to you on the subject."

Giles paused a moment and looked thoughtfully into the fire, then gave a gentle sigh. "It *has*," said he, "always been a delicate subject with me; but there is no sound reason to make a mystery of it. I was, as you probably suspected, at one time somewhat shaken. I was much with B.; knew all his feelings—his motives were feelings, not thoughts; and read several volumes he put into my hands, such as Mr. Manning's book on Church Unity, and so forth, and but for what I shall always regard as a special providence, I know not what might have come of it."

"A special providence!" said I, smiling, "you excite my curiosity; and besides, the phrase is odd, coming from you."

"*The phrase is a good phrase*, as Palonius says; it is only the abuse of it that is objectionable. You have heard me laugh at poor John Wesley, who, on riding out of a town, happening to encounter a storm which doubtless fell equally upon some thousands of others, with the egotism that besets many fervent men, took the convulsion of the elements to mean only John Wesley! and so turned back to convert the landlord or landlady, I forget which, of the tavern where he had slept."

"I am, however, a little sorry," said Giles, with a short laugh, "I used the expression—for I see you expect the story—because the incident, though an appropriate rebuke to an old muddy-pated fellow like me for meddling with things too high for him, is not in itself of sufficient dignity to justify the term."

Giles paused, and resting his temple on his hand, after reflecting a few moments, proceeded:

"It was towards the close of Lent, a few months before B. left us; I had been keeping the season more strictly than usual, more so than the Rubric requires; I had passed the evening till about eleven o'clock talking with B. on the troubles of the Church; the want of discipline, the latitude of faith, resistance to every effort to return to better ways, the distrust directed toward every man whose devotion exceeded the boundaries of a cold respectability, the political thraldom of the English Church, the influence of wealth and eminence in our own even when not sacramentally connected with it—topics all pointing one way, as it seemed to us; and I was on my way back to my office—the frost was coming out of the ground, and this, with the recent rains, had rendered our usually clean side-walks soft and uncertain to the feet; the young pascal moon had gone down, and I could hardly see my way had I been in a state to attend to it, but my brain was too much pre-occupied to allow any heed to the path, till I at length found myself overshoe in the mud. This brought me to a halt, and, half recovering my wits, I thought I saw through the obscurity the gleam of a few feet of dry plank a yard or so before me. So I made a desperate spring for this firm footing: but instead of a dry plank, the gleam was from water; I struck right in the middle of a puddle, my feet slid forward, and I came down—there was no help for it—in a sitting posture, exactly in the profoundest centre. I did not remain there long, you may well suppose, but long enough to make one maxim for self-guidance. That when walking in the dark, it is better to pick one's way warily and as cleanly as possible, than to take an uncertain leap which may end in disaster.

"Well, I gathered myself up, and made my way to the office, and, divesting myself of my soiled Sunday garments, hung them up by the stove to dry. The next day I took them into the back-yard, and by means of faithful whipping and brushing removed all traces of my fall. And from that time to this, I have been cured of all *proclivity*, as they call it, to Rome.

"This is the first time I ever told an experience." *

To the Editor of The Churchman:

The following is extracted from *The Churchman* of May 13, and forms part of the critical notice of the "*Catacombs of Rome:*"

Lines which defend the grave of Shakespeare.

"Good friend for Jesus' sake forbear
To dig the dust enclosed here;
Blest be he that spares these stones,
And curst be he that moves my bones."

If we were not rebuked by the precept touching the misapplication of pearls, we should, in this connection, recommend this sacred volume to "the sapient trouble-tombs" engaged in the attempted desecration of Trinity ground.

As the extract reminds me of a singular fact, not only as regards the epitaph, but the allusion to the desecration of Trinity churchyard, I beg to communicate it to you and to your readers. While walking down Broadway on the Sabbath morning of April 30, I was attracted, with many others, by what appeared an exceedingly quaint and ancient inscription on the Tomb now in course of erection in Trinity churchyard, over the remains of the Revolutionary patriots lately exhumed from the site of the Old Sugar-House. It seemed such a curiosity, not knowing at the time whence it emanated, that I was induced to copy it, and read as follows, which is as near as type can make it:

"Good frend for Iesvs sake forbeare
To digg ye dvst encloased heare:
Bless be ye man yt spares thes stones,
And cvrst be he yt moves my bones."

The object of this communication is not so much to correct an error in your quotation, but to make the following inquiries through your columns: What has become of the inscription placed over said tomb? By whose direction and under what circumstances it appeared there? and, Why it was taken down so soon? The inscription was not there the day previous, nor the day after; but it appeared to me suitable to the tomb, and I certainly believed was intended for it, taking in view the projected "desecration of Trinity ground, by the sapient trouble-tombs." Hundreds who saw it, would doubtless like to have it remain there.

Veritas.

DEATH OF THE ROBIN.

From his sweet banquet, 'mid the perfumed clover,
A Robin soared and sung;
Never the voice of happy bard or lover
Such peals of gladness rung.
Lone Echo, loitering by the distant hill-side,
Or hiding in the glen,
Caught up, with thirsting lip, the tide of sweetness,
Then bade it flow again.

The summer air was flooded with the music;
Winds held their breath to hear;
And blushing wild-flowers hung their heads enamour'd,
To list that "joyance clear."
Just then, from neighbouring covert rudely ringing,
Broke forth discordant sound;
And wily fowler, from his ambush springing,
Gazed eagerly around.

Still upward, through the air that yet was thrilling
To his melodious lay,
One instant longer, on a trembling pinion,
The Robin cleared his way.
But, ah, the death-shot rankled in his bosom—
His life of song was o'er!
Back, back to earth from out his heavenward pathway,
He fell, to rise no more.

A sudden silence chilled the heart of Nature—
Leaf, blossom, bird, and bee,
Seemed each, in startled hush, to mourn the pausing
Of that sweet minstrelsy.
And Echo, breathless in her secret dwelling,
Like love-lorn maid in vain
Waited and listened long, to catch the accents
She ne'er would hear again.

O, bird! sweet poet of the summer woodland!
How like thy lay to those
Of tuneful bards, whose songs, begun in gladness,
Have oft the saddest close.
Thus, many a strain of human love and rapture,
Poured from a fond, full heart,
Hath been, in one wild moment, hushed for ever
By sorrow's fatal dart.

—Mrs. E. S. Smith.—*Home Journal.*

FOR THE YOUNG.

For The Churchman.

SINFUL AMUSEMENTS.

"Let us have some sport." It was a natural exclamation, but the term sport was improperly defined.

It was dusk; a company of boys were assembled out of doors, and the suggestion thus made by one of them was quickly concurred in by all. But they were boys who, with no really bad motives, seemed to think that to annoy others for their own amusement was perfectly right. As before, so again on this occasion, they concluded that it would be sport to trip passers by.

A cord was stretched across the walk, and as a man or woman stumbled over it occasionally, the boys would laugh and rearrange it for the next comer. Unfortunately, however, this time an old man came that way, and, having no suspicion of such a trap, his foot was caught in the string, and he fell to the ground. The boys ran, for they feared the consequences; but as they saw a crowd gather around, they ventured back to see what had happened. Just then the old man was being picked up, and as he seemed insensible, he was carried into a house near by, and some one went for a physician.

And now the boys began to reflect on what they had been doing. They did not think that anyone could get hurt, and they felt very sorry. But they resolved that they would keep their play a secret, so that no one should know that they had done the wrong. With this arrangement well concluded, they separated and returned to their several homes.

But however at ease the others felt, there was one of the company who could not rest. He had proposed the play, and had greatly enjoyed its consequences, until this sad occurrence. Still this might have affected him less, but his father was absent, and a thought fixed itself in his mind, that perhaps it was he who had been injured. His mother could not account for the delay, and she too grew more and more uneasy, as time fled and he came not to his home.

But this suspense was at last unhappily relieved. Heavy footsteps were heard at the door, and the husband and father who had been awaited so anxiously was brought in. He was badly hurt, but he had recovered from the immediate effects of the shock, and narrated how he fell, while not suspecting that his own son had any agency in the matter. But as the boy saw his father suffer, and heard him denounce the thoughtless deed which was the cause of it, his own conscience so greatly condemned him that he was obliged to confess that it was he who was the most to blame. The secret which he was to keep was told, and only then did he again begin to feel that he might once more have peace of mind and be happy.

Never after that did that boy or his companions enjoy themselves at the risk of injuring others. But unfortunately a cessation of a wrong act cannot always annul its consequences. No more persons were tripped, and yet the old man who had already fallen still suffered. Days went by, and he remained an invalid at home, and want came there because he could not work and provide as had hitherto been his custom.

Let all your amusements be innocent ones; and then, while they will give you more real enjoyment at the time, you need not reproach yourself afterwards on account of their results.

O. B. W.

HOW GOD FEEDS THE RAVENS.

"Mamma," said little Lucy Lee one day, "what does it mean in the Bible when it says, 'God feedeth the ravens when they cry?'"

"The same way, dear," said mamma, "in which he feeds your little brother Henry when he cries and reaches out his hand towards the store-closet for milk or crackers."

"Why, mamma!" said Lucy, looking very serious and very much surprised," "it is you who feeds Henry. You ask him if he is hungry, and he makes a little grunt that means 'yes,' and then you go and get him something, mamma. I know you do it, for I see you every day, mamma. I thought you always spoke the truth."

These last words were spoken so low that her mother could scarcely hear them. But she did, and immediately answered, "So I hope I do, my dear, always, and it was the truth when I told you that God feeds Henry and in like manner the ravens."

"But, mamma," said Lucy, looking more and more distressed, "does God get them crackers and milk, and feed them with a spoon as you do! or perhaps he sends an angel to do it;—what do you mean, mamma?"

"Get your Bible, love, and open it at the 15th chapter of Matthew, and read to the 36th verse."

Lucy did so, and then waited for her mother to explain.

"Well, Lucy, does not Jesus Christ say that our Heavenly Father feeds and clothes us?"

"Yes, mamma, but I don't see how."

"I will tell you. How do we get this nice sweet milk for Henry's supper?"

"Mooly cow gives it, mamma."

"But who made the cow?"

"God," answered Lucy, with a brightening face; she already began to see through her troubles.

"Yes," said mamma, "God made her, and made her to give milk; and what is this bread made of?"

"Flour, mamma."

"What is the flour made of?"

"Wheat, I believe, mamma."

"Yes, and who makes the wheat?"

Lucy sat still thinking. "Do you remember, Lucy, going with me to your uncle's farm, last spring, and going out with him to see him sow?"

"Oh yes; he took little mites of seeds and buried them up, and said he had sowed them."

"What did you see yesterday, in the same place?"

"Beautiful tall little trees, mamma."

"Stalks, my dear; well, these came from the little seeds, and they will all be gathered in and made into flour, to make bread of for Henry to eat. Don't you see now that God feeds Henry?"

"Yes, mamma, but how does he feed the ravens?"

"By making the old ravens care for them, and fly about seeking food. Just as I go to the closet to see if Catherine has got any bread there for my babies. The little baby raven cannot fly, but must stay in the little warm nest, as Henry must stay in the nursery. So when they get hungry, they open their little mouths and make a noise, which means, 'give me something to eat.' Then the old mother-bird hops up and flies off and finds some nice crumbs, or soft fat worms, and comes flying back to the nest, and the little birds open their mouths again, and in drops the nice little breakfast; then they feel as comfortable as little brother does there laughing and crowing after his supper."

"Why mamma," said Lucy, with a smile on her round face, "how pretty, and how kind in the great God, isn't it, mamma?"

"Yes, my love. He is indeed full of loving kindness and tender mercy. I hope my little Lucy and Henry will learn always to love Him and cry to Him in every trouble."

Lucy sat thinking of it all, for some time, and then ran off to tell her little friend Helen how "God feeds the ravens."

The Morning Dream.—(From the German of Krummacher.)—Little Leopold came down one morning, from his little bedroom, crying bitterly, and the bright tears rolled down his cheeks. Much alarmed, his father and mother came to him; for they thought that some great harm must have befallen the child, or that he was sick and in pain. So they asked, "Dear child, what ails you? Who has hurt you?"

The child answered, "Ah! I had just now twelve little white lambs, and they played about me and licked my hands, and I sat among them with a shepherd's crook. But they are all gone, and I don't know where they have strayed." When he had said this, he cried again as bitterly as before.

The parents now saw what ailed the child,—that he had been dreaming, and they smiled to themselves. But the father said, "We smile, mother, and yet our sighs and discontent are often but as the tears of a child, and our wishes and expectations, are they not like Leopold's dream?"

Leopold, however, continued to mourn for his twelve lambs. So, his parents earnestly considered what to do and at last his father said, "I will go and find your lambs." He went, bought a lamb, and placed it where the child could see it, who immediately embraced it, rejoicing, and said, "Yes, that is it, that is it, so it looked!" And he was very glad, but said nothing of the other eleven, nor wanted them.

The father smiled again, and said to his wife, "In our dreams and tears we, older people, are much like little Leopold. Might we only be like him, too, in our contentedness, and be satisfied with a little."—*Children's Magazine.*

ARGUMENT FOR FREE CHURCHES.

I. *The principle of selling or renting seats in the House of* God *is, in itself, wrong, because it is contrary to the will of* God, *if the Bible be true; and is a practice which was totally unknown in the purest ages of the Church.*

It is contrary to the will of God. When the blessed Jesus sent His Apostles forth into all the world to preach the gospel of the kingdom, as you heard in the lesson this morning, the strict charge which He gave to them, and through them to all Christians to the end of time, was, "*freely* ye have received, *freely* give." (St. Matt. x. 8.) And it is remarkable that the only occasion on which He used violence, in all His gentle life, was when He cast out them that sold and bought in the temple of His God, and uttered that stern rebuke —"It is written, My house shall be called an house of prayer for all nations, but ye have made it a den of thieves." (St. Mark xi. 17, marginal reading.) And the indignant apostle, St. James, when he seems to have witnessed some distinctions of rank made in Christian Churches, wrote, "If there come unto your assembly a man with a gold ring, and in goodly apparel, and there come in also a poor man in vile raiment, and ye have respect to him that weareth the gay clothing and say unto him, sit thou here in a good place; and say to the poor, stand thou there, or sit here under my footstool: are ye not then partial in yourselves, and are become judges of evil thoughts? Hearken, my beloved brethren, hath not God chosen the poor of this world rich in faith, and heirs of that kingdom which He hath promised to them that love Him?" Now, how can we claim that, where the rich are given the best seats, and the poor crowded to the door and to the wall, "the rich and poor meet together, the Lord is the Maker of them all."

It is a practice which was totally unknown in the purest ages of the Church. In the earliest ages, and in the churches which the apostles founded, the houses of God were as free as the air we breathe. There were distinctions, it is true, because of the crowds that thronged their courts—but they were distinctions of holiness and not of wealth. The communicants, or the faithful as they were then called, were placed nearest the altar; the penitents, or those preparing to become communicants came next; while those who had committed great sins, or came as spectators, were placed near the door. And so, or in some similar way, did the seats in the churches remain free for more than fourteen centuries; and never, amid all the corruptions with which the faith was overlaid, did they attempt to sell seats in the Houses of God. The first enclosed pew that was ever known in a church, dates back, says the author of the history of pews, only to the early part of the 17th century, half a century and more later than the reformation in England. And they were never extensively introduced until the time of the Puritan rebellion, and then in opposition to the Bishops of the Church, by men who wished to conceal from the congregation that they refused to kneel during the prayers, or thought themselves too good to pray by the side of those who were poorer than themselves. So that, if we have read history aright, the pew system was introduced in the darkest hour of our mother Church—when her archbishop was murdered, and her king martyred, by men who turned the noblest cathedrals into stables for their horses, the fonts into watering troughs for their cattle and the holiest vessels of the altar into cups for their drunken debauches.

II. Again: *The principle of selling or renting seats in the House of* God *is, in itself, wrong, because we therein sell that which does not belong to us, and we introduce the system of merchandise and bargaining where we ought not.*

We sell that which does not belong to us. When a church or chapel is to be consecrated, our Church is singularly careful that the property shall legally be secured to her. When the Bishop comes to perform the holy office, he must, as the rubric directs, "be received at the entrance of the church or chapel by the church wardens and vestrymen, or some other persons appointed for that purpose," to show their consent to his act. When he has entered within the rails of the chancel, before the sentence of consecration can be read. "the instruments of donation, and endowment, if there be any," must be presented to him, bequeathing the building and whatever appertains to it, in trust for the Church, to him and his successors in office for ever, and thus securing to the Church the peaceable possession of the property for all time. When the office of consecration proceeds, we join in the prayer, "Vouchsafe, O Lord, to be present with us, who are here gathered together in all humility and readiness of heart, to consecrate this place to the honour of Thy great name; separating it henceforth from all unhallowed, ordinary, and common uses; and dedicating it to Thy service, for reading Thy holy word, for celebrating Thy holy sacraments, for offering to Thy glorious Majesty the sacrifices of prayer and thanksgiving, for blessing Thy people in Thy name, and for the performance of all other holy offices." Then, after the Bishop has blessed the name of the Lord, "that it hath pleased Him to put it into the hearts of His servants to appropriate and devote the house to His honour and worship," we beseech Him "graciously to accept the dedication of the place to His service." And then the Bishop is directed to read for the gospel, as though to rebuke the very spirit of which we have spoken, those indignant words of the Saviour, when He drove out them that bought and sold in the temple, "make not My Father's house an house of merchandise." And having made the matter, humanly speaking, sure, we beseech God to "bless the religious performance of the day, and grant that in that place now set apart to His service, His holy name may be worshipped in truth and purity *through all generations.*" And who that has listened to these holy words, and joined in these pious prayers, can see, on the morrow after the service, in those now sacred courts, without feeling that it is a spirit of profanation, the auctioneer's hammer, asking, as has been forcibly said, "of the hungering souls how much they will give for salvation?" and the same spirit of competition, and bargain and sale introduced with which we would buy or sell a house or a horse. Surely, my brethren, that were a strange giver who will give away, to-day, that which he intends to sell to-morrow.

The principle is all wrong, and it has brought forth, in too many cases, its evil fruits. It has made the whole matter of a seat in the House of God a matter of merchandise. It has prostituted the whole subject of erecting churches for public worship to the question, not whether they are surrounded by sheep wandering abroad without a shepherd, but, can they be made to pay? It has taken away from the alms of the people the character of free-will offerings to God, and there is now brought into the treasury of the Lord not a tithe of that which the faithful once brought for the relief of the poor and for the support of the gospel. And the Church, having thus parted with her property, has lost all control over the very building which she erected for God's worship forever. So that should it happen, as it has happened, that the majority of the pewholders in any congregation become, by any chance, irreligious, ungodly men, the building erected for such pious purposes may be taken from God, taken from His Church, and taken from His poor. And the only church in this country, of our communion, which the adversary has been able to taunt with having deserted the faith, King's chapel, Boston, so richly endowed by pious Churchmen, now gone to their reward, that the Gospel might have been preached there forever, has fallen—by the single circumstance that the majority of pewholders became those who denied the faith once delivered to the saints—has fallen into the hands of the enemy, and now within its once hallowed walls, is weekly denied the Lord who bought them with His blood.

III. And again: *The principle of selling or renting seats in the House of* God *is, in itself, wrong, because it has shut out the poor from the church.* While the rich, and those who can afford to pay for them, have the best seats in the sanctuary, and have had, because of their wealth, the privilege of entering the House of God, the poor, God's poor, whom we shall ever have with us as His representatives to receive the love we owe to Him, have, when they desired to enter the House of, and pray to, the common Father of them as well as the rich, been pushed into the back seats, pushed into the galleries, pushed into the streets. Look around at the churches where the pew system exists—watch the assemblage that gathers weekly within their walls, and count, if you please, what proportion there is of the poor. The spirit of the world has entered into them, and you will see the power of wealth even there. You will find, as the natural consequence of the system, that those who can wear gold rings, and goodly apparel, have monopolized the best seats to see and hear. And if, perchance, there is a scarcity of church accommodation, there will not be found a single seat which the wayfaring man and the stranger, the widow and the fatherless, may feel they have a right to occupy for the holy purpose of prayer. Now, it will not do to say that there are some seats set apart for such as these; for, if there are, they are generally in some dark corner, where they cannot be sold: and, if they are not, there is a natural pride in the human heart, (sinful I cannot call it,) which will not submit to be marked as *the poor* in the House of God. So that as long as the pew system exists, the poor, whom the Lord has told us shall always compose the greater part of His kingdom—the poor, who cannot afford to buy seats, much less to build churches, must forever go without them. And oh! who can wonder, while these things are so, that there should be constant murmurings of the poor against the rich! Who can expect that they should not harbour feelings of resentment against those who have thus turned them from their Father's house, requiring a degree of forgiveness, which nothing but the Gospel, which they do not hear, could teach them? For if these evils do continue—if these complaints increase, and the poor are still deprived of the Gospel, I fear there will one day, perhaps not far distant, a storm arise which shall shake our social system to its centre, and drive before it those who have brought it to pass, as the autumn leaves before the whirlwind.

IV. And lastly, *The principle of selling or renting seats in the House of* God *is, in itself, wrong, because it destroys the missionary character, and one-half the usefulness of the clergy*—no slight evil when the Church is so short-handed. The commission by which the ministers of the Gospel act in this day, is the same which the Apostles had: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to *every creature.*" (St. Mark, xvi. 15.) A duty which is especially incumbent on them in this country, where the Church is yet so small, and they are surrounded by so many to whom the Gospel is yet an unknown sound. Count the crowds which assemble in our public places on the Lord's day, even when his public worship is celebrated. Mark the numbers which throng the streets even on that holy day for the want of something better to do. See the swarms which fill the hovels and byeways and lanes of our towns. All these have immortal souls to be saved or lost. And it is the duty of Christ's Church, and Christ's ministers, to gather them all into His fold. It is incumbent on each one of us, as Christian men and Christian women, to whom the treasure of the Gospel is committed, to do what we can for their salvation. But how, I ask it in all earnestness, as one who has seen the effects of it, how can the ministers of God bring such to the knowledge of Jesus, when all the seats in God's house, their Father's house, are monopolized by those who can pay for them? What success would a missionary in China have in converting the nation, who was to go there, and erect a church, and preach in it until the judgment day, to those only who were willing to come and pay for hearing the Gospel preached? And why should it be different here? It is not, and will not be, I am thoroughly convinced, until we throw our churches open to the poor. Look at the case. The minister enters the poor man's house. He, like the rest of his brethren, does not despise the Gospel. Not a child has he born that he does not bring to be baptized. He would not be married without the Church's sanction; and he always brings his dead to her burial; and yet he is never seen, on any other occasion, within her walls. You ask him why it is, and the never varying-answer will be, "I have no pew"—"I cannot afford to go to Church." What a comment on a system introduced into a Church, whose glory should be that to the poor the Gospel is preached, without money and without price. And what can we reply? We have no seats to offer, where pews prevail. Our hands are tied, and our mouths shut, and we can but go sorrowing away. —Mr. Hoffman's *Sermon.*

IRVINGISM.

Amidst that variety of religious sects and denominations which surround us on all sides, none exhibit such strange phenomena as the so-called Irvingite body, now dignifying itself with the lofty title of "Catholic Apostolic Church." Sprung from what we may term the very depths of the Low Church movement, when the recoil from indifference and apathy had resulted in something nearly approaching to fanaticism; founded upon the supposed fulfilment in their literal sense of certain prophecies; this sect was associated thirty years ago with whatever was out of order and discipline, with the speaking in unknown tongues, with the manifestations of prophecy, with the exile of Ministers from their flocks by Presbyterian Synods no less than by Episcopal decisions. It is, therefore, a matter of surprise, when, after many years of comparative seclusion, we see the Irvingites emerge from their obscurity, clothed in all the trappings of Ecclesiastical pomp and state. A Ritual more splendid than that of the English Church is daily celebrated in their new "Cathedral," built from the tithes and adorned by the offerings of their followers. There, amidst the chanting of Litanies, the lighting of lamps, and the burning of incense, the Angel of the Church, robed in the purple cope of an oriental Bishop, reverently bows down before the altar, and exposes the sacramental emblems to the gaze of the kneeling congregation. From the practices of the Universal Church the "Apostles" of the Irvingite communion have selected those which were in their eyes most worthy of adoption; and have thus united, to a great extent, the Ritual of the Greek and Latin Churches with the Services of the English Liturgy. But this work, we are told, is not yet completed; and the gorgeous splendours of the Irvingite ceremonial may be reserved, perhaps, for the wonder of our children and our children's children.

The history of this sect, its origin, development, and gradual organization, may be traced from the time when, in 1830, Mr. Irving recognised the gift of prophecy, manifested by certain inhabitants of Port Glasgow, to be the Power of God. When this miraculous gift developed itself further in the speaking in unknown tongues in London, public opinion was scandalized, and the religious world generally refused to sanction such high pretensions. The enthusiasm of Edward Irving fanned at this time the flame of spiritual excitement, and gave to what perhaps might otherwise have evaporated into airy nothing a local habitation and a name. The doors of the Presbyterian Church were closed upon Mr. Irving, a martyr to his belief in the existence of supernatural gifts in the Church. But his seclusion from office did not destroy his influence, and he was followed into his retirement by an eager band of active and devoted disciples. The rising sect was fed by a secession from the Church of England as well as from the Dissenters. Prophecy developed what prophecy had begun; and the ministries of Apostles, Angels, Prophets, Evangelists and Pastors were restored or imposed upon this infant Church. Yet the degrees of the Irvingite hierarchy claim not to differ from that threefold division into Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, which is universally established throughout Catholic Christendom. Their Apostleship, indeed, is asserted to be the restoration of the superior office of those who first planted the Gospel; superior to that of the Angels or Bishops who provide over the respective Churches, and who govern with Episcopal power the fourfold Priesthood of Elder, Prophet, Evangelist, and Pastor, as well as the subordinate order of the Diaconate.

The theory of Irvingism is that the Church should be one, and it lays claim itself to being an integral portion of that one Catholic trunk, from which it refuses to consider itself severed. But it asserts, in defence of its isolated position and its want of the Apostolical Succession from any of the great branches of the Christian Church, that its Ministers have been summoned by an extraordinary call of the Holy Spirit. This call is evidenced by the presence of prophecy and the gift of tongues. They boldly summon all Christians to come out of the various corrupted branches of the Church—the spiritual Babylon of these latter days. Their office is, if not to heal the ills of a divided Christendom, at least to prepare the Church for the second Advent of her Lord; to make ready those who shall go forth to meet Him, when He shall come to usher in the blessings of His millennial kingdom, and to close the present dispensation of grace.

There are many points in which we sympathise with these people. Daily Services, frequent Communions, open churches, and fine architecture, will dispel, if anything can, the feeling of sectarianism which generally broods over the assemblies of heretics and schismatics. But are they justified in asserting that the spirit of prophecy has been re-awakened in the Church? The whole superstructure of their faith, their doctrine, their very existence as a body, depends upon this. There is one remarkable parallel to their history, to which we now refer our readers. In the early ages of the Christian Church, the Montanists asserted "That besides the ordinary organs of Church guidance there were still higher ones; that these were extraordinary ones the Prophets awakened by the Paraclete." Of Montanus himself it is said: "That he fell into a state of ecstatic trasport and prophesied; that the revelations vouchsafed to him and to others announced no new development of the Church, but the close of its earthly state. The final separation was about to be consummated by Christ Himself and the millennial kingdom about to be set up in the earth. It was by the voice of these new Prophets that the Church was to be prepared for the second Advent of her Lord." When we remember that no less a man than Tertullian became a Montanist, and that this party existed in the Church for a considerable period, we are not surprised that men of an enthusiastic temperament can become now as then the victims of a spiritual delusion. The Catholic Church has uniformly repressed such ebullitions of excitement, and those who have trusted to them, after lingering for a time within her pale, have passed away from her into the regions of unorthodox belief and heresy. The Irvingite sect may last for a time; it may even increase in numbers; but it will ultimately fall to pieces. It will share the fate of all those bodies who have separated themselves, virtually at least, from the Catholic Church, to carry out their own ephemeral systems, dependent for their existence on the support of a few gifted intellects, or on the belief too readily given to unsound and unauthenticated revelations.—*English Churchman.*

GLEANINGS FROM FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

Scene in a Church.—One of our daily contemporaries gives the following:

On Sunday morning a scene took place at Horfield church, near Bristol, which caused no little amazement to the congregation. The clergyman, in concluding his sermon, made an appeal to his congregation on behalf of the expenses of the Church, and expressed a fear that there were some present who would much rather spend their money in the ale-house than contribute towards the support of their parish church. Whereupon one of the congregation, a labouring man living in the village, rose and inquired if the clergyman alluded to him? because, if he did, he thought he had a right to do what he liked with his own, more especially as he thought the Bristol Infirmary or the Hospital a much better object of charity. Hodge was evidently conscience-stricken about the money spent in the ale-house, and the affair caused quite a sensation amongst the congregation and villagers.

Turkish Justice.—The bakers at Kars have received a good lesson. Hitherto the bread supplied to the troops has been most unsatisfactory, and the contractors have made a fortune. Haireddin Pacha summoned the principal contractor, and expostulated with him. The contractor admitted that the bread was not good, and promised to remedy it on the morrow. The morrow came with the same black gritty loaves, and no improvement. The Pacha sent again for the baker, who again promised that the next day's bread should be better. This scene was repeated three days following, and on the third day the bread was not a whit better. Haireddin Pacha then treated the contractor (a Greek worth millions) to a little Turkish justice. He had five large loaves brought to the palace, took out all the black, coarse crumb, and forced the contractor to swallow the whole. This worthy was carried out swollen to nearly double his usual breadth, and cured of cheating the poor soldier. At Erzeroum the bakers have likewise been called to account. The new Pacha threatens to have them bastinadoed before their own shops if the bread does not improve.

The Vlachs of the Greek Provinces.—The Vlachs, or Wallachians of Greece, are first spoken of by historical writers in the eleventh and succeeding centuries, as by Benjamin of Tudela, and by Anna Commena, and others; they are for the most part, at the present time, wandering shepherds, originally from Wallachia, but now found scattered throughout Turkey in Europe, and even in independent Greece. They have immense flocks, which they drive from hills to plains, and from plains to hills, for the purpose of grazing; and depending, as they do, on these flocks for substance, they attend little, if at all, to agriculture, and but few of them settle down permanently in towns and villages. Bold and courageous, they wander about well armed, for the protection of their lives and their possessions. Those Vlachs, however, who do fix their abodes in towns, are said to be very good artizans, particularly in various departments of metal-working. They manufacture the beautiful silver yataghan hilts, and rich mountings of pistols and rifles, in such demand amongst the Greeks and Albanians. Their capotes, or rough cloaks, constitute an article of manufacture and trade amongst them. There is said to be more than half a million of these Vlachs in the provinces of European Turkey.

Secrets in Bread-making.—As some little interest attaches at this moment to a new process of bread-making, which has lately been introduced by three French gentlemen—Messrs. Journet, Marten, and Monin—it is right that the public should be furnished with more definite information than they have yet received upon the precise nature of the discovery. It appears that the result of certain experiments made at the Marylebone workhouse was, that 529 lbs. of bread were produced from 280 lbs. of flour, being 169 lbs. more than is usually made from the same quantity. This result, however, proves to be merely curious and nothing more, as the bread has been carefully analysed by Mr. Pepper, professor of chemistry at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, who has shown, in a most satisfactory manner, that any person may (without the French gentlemen's process) make about 537 lbs. of bread from one sack of flour, being 8 lbs. more than the quantity obtained at the Marylebone workhouse. This enormous increase of weight is proved by the analyst to be caused by the addition of boiled rice to the flour, which possesses, under the circumstances, the power of retaining a large quantity of water—viz., 280 lbs. in the 529 lbs. of bread made by the process in question. Mr. Pepper states that, to gain the same amount of nutriment, weight for weight, the public must eat a pound and a-half of the French bread instead of one pound of the ordinary bread; or, to speak even more familiarly, a person purchasing the former would receive one pound of water with a little rice in every three pounds; and this being the case, as demonstrated by chemical analysis, it is only natural to suppose that bread-eaters will say that highly as they value the nutritive properties of flour and rice, they prefer the articles separately, with water at discretion.

Photography and War.—It is remarkable to watch the development of any new art, and to notice into what unexpected channels it takes its course. Photography presents us with two very striking examples. At first it appeared as a philosophic toy, progressing from day to day, till at length it has become an instrument in the hands of the many, lending its aid to the every-day purposes of art and civilization. Hitherto its uses have been those of peace, now it appears likely to aid the operations of the warrior. It is understood that the Government are about to attach photographers to the expeditions proceeding to the seat of war, both naval and millitary. Its importance in these respects is obvious; and when once the authorities have tested its practical value, the results will assuredly exceed all that they expect. It is needless to point out the various practical purposes for which, in a military point of view, it may be made a vailable. A despatch, illustrated with photographic views, cannot fail to convey far more accurate notions to the mind than a mere written document, however voluminous and graphic its description may be. Headlands, lines of coasts, forts, fortresses, dispositions of fleets, armies, face of country, and military positions, may be instantaneously taken and if stereoscopically with a model-like accuracy which would defy a verbal description to emulate. The rapid, instantaneous collodion process is the one peculiarly adapted for this service, and gun-cotton, though its explosive qualities have not been found so valuable as orginally considered, will now, dissolved in either, in the form of collodion, still hold an important position in aiding military and naval warfare. It is hoped that the Photographic Society, with whom the Ordnance-office are in communication, will find out parties competent to undertake the duty for the Government.—*Journal of the Society of Arts.*

Painful Interview.—A correspondent of the *Detroit Intelligencer* relates the following incident:—

Alleghany, Mar 6. Seeing a paragraph in your paper of the 4th, speaking of the omission, in all the lives written of Alexander Hamilton, of the name of his wife, reminds me of a thrilling and painful incident, to which I was an eye-witness, connected with that lady, (who, by the way, I suppose few will need be informed was, before marriage a daughter of Gen. Schuyler of Albany.) About the year 1822, as near as I can recollect, I was on board one of the old Fulton and Livingston line of boats, (say the *James Kent*, or the *Chancellor Livingston*,) on my way from New York to Albany. All who travelled in those days, will recollect that the dinner hour was quite as interesting as now. The ladies were, of course, provided for first; and the gentlemen, who stood near the foot of the tables, could crowd upon the back seats (so that they respectfully retreated as the ladies came down,) until the latter were all seated; then such as were not crowded quite off, could take a seat on the signal being given.

Among the first that were passing up next to the berths, and back of one table, was Aaron Burr, and it was my lot to be next to him. We got as far up as those ahead of us could go, before coming to seats occupied by ladies on that side, and all came to a stand facing the table. At that moment there came down opposite to us a large lady, richly dressed in black, and veiled, and while yet standing, directly opposite to Burr, she put her veil aside, and raising her eyes across the table, she saw, with his eyes directly upon her, Aaron Burr, and only separated by the width of the table. She gave a loud scream and fell, but there being quite a number standing by, they caught her, and took her out. The boat was then about approaching Newburg, and she insisted on being put ashore at once, as she would go no farther in the boat with Burr on board, and it was done as she wished.

During the whole scene at the table, Burr stood like a statue, looking on with a stoic-like indifference and composure, never moving a muscle; and as soon as Mrs. Hamilton was removed, he sat down and ate a very hearty dinner, and went his way, as usual.

But to say I relished and enjoyed *my* dinner, crowded up in close proximity to that man, with the history of that fatal duel rushing through my mind, I cannot.

It was remarked at the time, that Mrs. Hamilton said it was the first time she had ever set her eyes on Aaron Burr since the day he killed her husband and no doubt it was the last.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. J. H. HODGE, LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS AND FANCY GOODS.
Fringes, Gimps, Braids, Embroidery Silk, Purse Twist, Clasps, Steel Goods. Beads, all kinds, Buttons, do., Laces, do., Hosiery, Gloves, Purses, Crochet Materials, Embroideries, Zephyr Worsted Caps, Chenille, Ladies' Dress Tinsel, Wool Wadding, Cotton Wadding, Cotton Batting, Chemisettes and Undersleeves, embroidered, Gents' and Ladies' Undershirts, &c. Fancy Dry Goods generally; Ribbons and Velvet Ribbons, &c.
Orders faithfully executed, and personal attention given to customers by the Misses Hodge. No. 141 Atlantic street, South Brooklyn.
☞ One Price only. je3–1y

GREAT REDUCTION IN FRENCH MANTILLAS.— GEO. BRODIE, 51 Canal street, is now receiving in store his first shipment of French and English Mantles for the Summer season, which, from the heavy reduction made on the raw material since he made his Spring purchases, he will be able to sell at from 20 to 30 per cent. under the rates lately current. This lot comprises the very latest novelties in style and shapes, and includes a handsome assortment of Embroideries, Silk applique and Chantilly lace mantles at from $6 upwards. GEO. BRODIE,
my20–3m 51 Canal and 63 Lispenard streets, N. Y.

LAVERY'S ONE PRICE LACE AND EMBROIDERY STORE.—We invite the attention of the Ladies to our present assortment of Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Straw Bonnets, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Mitts, Dress Trimmings, &c., and flatter ourselves that our efforts to please will be fully appreciated, upon an examination of our stock, which we think will be sufficient inducement to further visits; our motto being Small profits and Speedy returns.
R. & R. LAVERY, 243 Grand street,
ap22–3m (A few doors east of the Bowery.)

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS! LACES & EMBROIDERIES.—F. A. GUNN & CO., 104 Canal street, corner of Wooster, N. Y., would take this manner of notifying the Ladies that they have on hand a select assortment of the above goods, consisting in part of Lace and Muslin Chemizettes, Habits, Sleeves, Collars, Caps, Linen Cambric and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Mitts, Veils, Infants' Waists, and Robes, Bands, Flouncings, Mourning Goods, Fans, Fancy Goods, English Thread, Valenciennes, and a variety of other Laces, Hosiery, Embroidered, Corded, and Patent Skirts, Dress Trimmings, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at small profits. (Only one Price.)
Fred'k A. Gunn. [sept17–1y] James R. Quin.

NEW STYLE SPRING RIBBONS, Bonnet Silks, Lawns, dress-trimming Ribbons, Flowers, Crapes, &c.—The undersigned has opened a very extensive ware-room, exclusively for the wholesale trade, adjoining his retail store, with a handsome stock of new Goods, at very low prices, and invites the jobbing trade to favor him with an early call. [ap9–tf] M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 90 Bowery.

NEW HAT COMPANY.—With the departure of vile March, every one is disposed to take off his old hat and make a low bow, and to procure a new one to touch genteelly to the budding spring time—blushing April. We wot of a place where the very article can be procured—the identical idea for spring and summer wear. It is called the Rocky Mountain Drab Beaver, and is procurable at the New Hat Company's stores, Nos. 146 and 148 Nassau street. Look at! and take a hat. tf

WHITE, THE HATTER, 212 Broadway, corner Fulton street, has on hand at all times, a very extensive assortment of all kinds of Hats and Caps His Gentleman's Hat cannot be surpassed by any house in this city. Soft Hats for travelling of all descriptions. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of all kinds; Carpet Bags and Valises.
GEO. W. WHITE.
A large quantity of Straw Goods of all the latest styles. ap15–1y

DAGUERREOTYPE HATS!—RAFFERTY & LEASK, the Chatham Street Hatters, desire to call attention to their SPRING style, which is just issued, while they acknowledge no superior in the Art of Hatting, guaranteeing to sell as good a hat for the money as any other house in the United States. They, in addition, present every customer with his LIKENESS, FREE OF CHARGE, neatly inserted in the lining of his hat. They are the only hatters that can do this. Their stores are No. 57 Chatham street, opposite Chambers, and on the corner of Chatham and Pearl streets, New York. ap8-6m

THE HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT OF MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS' STANDING,—
While returning thanks for increasing patronage, we would invite attention to
The Old Stand, No. 104 Bowery,
where will be found, as heretofore, a most extensive and varied assortment of Hosiery and Under-Garments.
my27–4t A. RANKIN & CO., 104 Bowery.

G. A. HUNTER, MERCHANT TAILOR, 290 Bowery, third door above Houston street, New York,—keeps constantly on hand a great variety of Ready-made Garments, of the latest and most fashionable styles.
N. B Every article made to order, at the shortest notice, and in a superior manner.
Gents' Furnishing Goods. je3–1y

G. T. GREEN'S SHIRT ESTABLISHMENT, No. 1 Astor House, New York.
Orders punctually filled. Programme, by which every gentleman can measure himself.
G. T GREEN respectfully announces that Shirts, guarantied to fit, will be forwarded to any part of the Union, the British Provinces, or elsewhere, on receiving from the parties sending the orders their personal measurement, in inches, according to the formula given below.
☞ Remember, the size must be carefully and accurately taken, the necessary allowances are made by the cutters of the establishment.
1st. Size around the neck.
2d. " " wrist.
3d " " chest, immediately under the arm pits.
4th. Size across the shoulder.
5th. Length of arm, from the point of the shoulder to the wrist joint.
6th. Hight of the person, from the shoulder *to the knee pan*
7th. The desired height of the collar, and any other directions as regards, style, fashion, etc
This plan is quite unique, and will be of great value to gentlemen at a distance who find it impossible to obtain at home shirts that satisfy them in style and fit.
G. T. Green's Shirts being made on principles of proportion which can no more err than the result of a correct mathematical process, never fail to equal the anticipations of his customers. He will be found in his store at all hours to the day, for he gives his constant personal superintendence of the details of his business. ap8–1y

THE CHURCHMAN.

NEW YORK, JUNE 10, 1854.

All letters on business must be addressed to JOHN HECKER, Proprietor of *The Churchman*. All communications and articles concerning the paper to the Rev. HENRY N. HUDSON, Editor of *The Churchman*.

No communication may rely on being attended to, unless authenticated by the name and address of the writer.

NOTICE.—Being utterly unable to entertain the almost innumerable applications from societies and associations to be placed on our *Free List*, and from newspapers, on our *Exchange List*, our course for the future will be, to charge Two Dollars to the latter, and to such of the former as we may deem it advisable; this being scarcely more than the actual cost of the printing paper.

NOTICE.—Parties preserving files of *The Churchman* can have the missing numbers of the last two or three volumes supplied, by applying immediately to *The Churchman* office.

THE MORAL ELEMENTS OF THE REFORMATION.

The Reformation, as we understand it, the Reformation of the 16th century, was the fruit of a necessity in the moral world. Men like the Reformers could pursue no other course, with their deep convictions, and to deny or to disregard these, in them, was little less than disobedience to the positive calls of GOD. It may be difficult for us, perhaps, to determine when and where the borders of religious zeal, blending with enthusiasm, may pass over to fanaticism; or where the operations of the human intellect may encroach upon the limits of GOD's positive institutions;—but, if we mistake not, whatever might be the blunders of a few leaders in such a case, there is a voice in the human heart that pleads *humanly* even for the divine. It is doubtless the voice of GOD, and when it speaks, no man can disregard it without peril or disquiet.

The Reformers were no enthusiasts, no fanatics. They had their faults, as every mortal has, but their labours and their hazards, and their trials and their times exhibit an array of merit, for the welfare of man, that even a candid Romanist might not ignore. It is easy, indeed, for us at the present day to sit in cold judgment on their course of action as well as their dogmas; and we are sorry that it has been too common of late years with some to disparage and denounce them,—some from whom better knowledge, if not better feelings, might have been expected; but it may perhaps be much easier to us children of the 19th century to criticise and condemn what they felt and what they did,—and it is too often forgotten, that these men lived and acted for *us*, and had they not acted, their work would have to be done by us.

How far the Reformers were authorised or justified in proceeding as they did, we will not now inquire,—nor whether they, in their circumstances, usurped an authority to which they had no claim; but this we must say in their defence, that they acted only in obedience to a law which no one is at liberty to neglect: "I cannot otherwise, so help me GOD!" was the calm and firm expression of a principle, which, uttered in the face of the most august assembly ever witnessed in our world, and made with the sober expectation that he would be called to seal it, perhaps, with his blood, LUTHER only declared as the great lever of the religious movement in which he embarked. He well knew that in this undertaking he had risked his all, and never was there a sublimer spectacle for the human mind to contemplate than when, with no air of defiance, but in the simple confidence of a good cause, that uttered the deep-toned notes of the voice within him, he threw down the glove of contest, and entered the lists against the world.

Mere philosophers may speculate on the principles of the Reformation; infidels may scoff and Romanists may sneer at this body which comes between them both: neither of them can deny that it is at least the earnest expression of an intense yearning after truth, the truth by which we must be saved. What else could have swayed such men amid the hazards of life, soul, body, and estate, which they incurred? They have been blamed for doing what they did without authority, without a call from those who had the power to grant it. Pray, we might say to those who start this difficulty,—as if it had been better to remain in darkness, than scatter the blessings of light, —how could they do otherwise? Did any one of those who had the power of reform originate the idea? And when originated, did any one of them put forth the strong hand of power, whether secular, ecclesiastical, or spiritual, to carry it out? How often had the voice of reform been heard, and yet not heeded? There never have been wanting men who, whether in places of authority or not, bore their testimony against the prevailing corruptions of the day, but with what effect let history tell. The voice that was raised was allowed to die away on the winds, or else smothered in its birth.

Now, in judging of the Reformation, it should be well kept in view that it was not merely speculative points that were first called in question. If that were all, it might have remained, like many questions among the schoolmen, to be settled as well as agitated in the circle of the schools. But the great points which called forth the rebuke and protest of the Reformers, in the first instance, were *practical errors*,—and it was here just as it was when JESUS came to regenerate man; He began with practical error, before he assailed the more abstract principle. The Reformers started with the demoralizing influence they saw operating around them, under the sanction, or supposed sanction, of divine authority, and this practical ungodliness was the first point of aggression. CHRIST attacked the practical heresies of the dominant sects, and the corruption which these engendered: the Reformation was first evoked by similar corruptions, and these necessarily involved principles as the fountain from which they flowed.

It is in vain in such cases to ask by what right do ye these things, or who gave you this authority? Every one has a right to do right, and he has no right nor authority to do wrong. He may possibly be in darkness as to the question, what is right? but when the feeling of doing wrong is once awakened in him, he is not free from sin by going on in the same way. He is bound to follow his convictions. This was the principle of the Reformation. It was practical error that drew it forth—that stared it in the face; it was speculative error that lurked at its foundation, and the one could not be destroyed without the other.

If we are right in referring the Reformation to practical error first, it surely needs no elaborate justification. To talk of want of power or authority in such a case, argues blindness or ignorance the most absurd or sinful. Who would talk of authority to quench a fire that was beginning to consume your dwelling, or of authority to bar your door against robbers, or prevent yourself or your neighbour from being injured? These are cases where authority is mute—where to expect her voice would be either a criminal or an idle waste of time, and where all the authority resides in the discrimination and promptness of the agent. He that waits for authority when to do a good or great and virtuous action, may be commended for his extreme regard to authority and love of order,—but he is more a machine than a moral agent. Nor will opposition or difficulties, or the interposition of authority against us, in such a case, either excuse or palliate. The Apostles had high authority against them, when they preached JESUS the Christ. There never was a more striking instance of the conflict of authority than that between the Apostles and the Sanhedrin. The latter, we know, "sat in MOSES' seat," and their authority was so far recognized, even by our LORD. All ecclesiastical questions properly belonged to them; and if a reformation was to take place in Israel, they were the constituted organs of such a movement. Yet did that great reformer, JOHN the Baptist, first consult the Sanhedrin? When he preached, "repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand," did he ask advice of the Scribes and Pharisees, who sat in MOSES' seat? Or did JESUS advise with the same authorities when he came forth to announce the kingdom? Or did the Apostles pursue this course? We can all answer the reasons why they did not consult with such men: they did not, because they could not. The very authority from which reform should come was hostile to it, and all who would attempt it. Just so it was with the men who hazarded all for the truth in the 16th century. How long did LUTHER wait, when powerful convictions flashed upon his mind, and allowed him no rest, how long did he wait until his holiness at Rome should take the measures to remove only a few of the offences under which all Christendom were groaning. Did he not look to and wait for action there before he took decisive measures of his own? What man more devoted and submissive to the pope than LUTHER, as long as he cherished the slightest hope of a purgation in life and doctrine! They who censure or condemn such men would do well to study their history, from their friends as well as their enemies, before they denounce.

It was the stern demand, then, of a moral and deepfelt necessity that called forth the Reformation, and summoned men to action whose station seemed to forbid it, but whose convictions have found a loud and lasting response in the voice of history. They could not otherwise before imperial Diets as little as apostles before Jewish councils. And this word which forbids all compromise with error, especially when it corrodes the vital principle of religious truth and practice—this was the great moral element of the Reformation, and the watchword with which it started. It was conviction, sober and unwavering conviction, of truth and holiness inseparable. When the Apostle, in the words of the ancient prophet, declared the just and righteous shall live by his *faith*, or when he declared whatsoever is not of faith is sin,—it was no other than that which the Reformation sounded anew, when it placed every man before the tribunal of GOD in his inmost convictions.

Faith was the all-prevailing element of apostolic teaching; faith or conviction was again the element of the Reformation. It was this that the Apostles found necessary to call forth again from the incrustations of Judaism encumbering the rising Church,—faith and conviction it was that the Reformation summoned into new life, from the superincumbent masses of a mere traditional religion. Not faith indeed as a mere perception and assent of the mind. Not faith as an abstract ideal of truth, where nice distinctions are necessary to guard against subtle fallacies and fictions, —but a deep and solemn conviction based upon a sound and solid reason of the hope that is in us. Our faith is to be founded upon such reason if it is to hold the importance which Apostles and Reformers gave it. It is to be conviction if it be anything, and in this it stands opposed alike to mere speculation and undue authority. It is a simple act involving no abstruse operation of deep metaphysical thought; and though it asserts the necessity of earnest, energetic action of thought in every divine truth, it also submits its decisions to the law of a higher authority. That authority is the word of CHRIST in His Gospels—in His Apostles.

There is room here, it is true, for much disquisition on the limits of private judgment, even with the Scriptures as authority. But as long as salutary practical truth and not speculation is the scope at which we aim, so long there can be no wide dissention from the mark among good men,—and even error will only be made to correct itself. Let men under a deep and holy conviction of the necessity of divine truth only treat the subject with a constant view to such conviction, and the principle of the Reformation can never run wild or engender aught but what will correct itself. Truth primitive and apostolic was the sole object with which the Reformation started. Let it be the object still, and we need fear no dangerous innovation. Christo duce et auspice Christo,—we also have the Providence of GOD that rules and overrules in the midst of all. Will any say that the Reformation has been productive of evil? So has everything good and great. In the hands of man everything degenerates; even the Church herself has become a "kingdom of this world," and in such a kingdom the charge will be repeated at every attempt to bring her back to the principles of her Founder,—"they that have turned the world upside down have come hither also."

C. F. C.

CHURCH ACCOMMODATION AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

A debate was lately had in the House of Lords, of so much interest and importance that we shall need to offer no excuse for making a close and careful abstract of it in our editorial columns. The debate was opened by the Earl of WINCHELSEA, moving that the religious wants of the labouring classes in manufacturing districts demanded the earliest attention of Parliament. In support of his motion, he urged that these wants arose from lack of Church accommodation, of resident clergy, and of schools affording a sound scriptural education. That the people anxiously wished for an extension of religious knowledge, and felt that it was the imperative duty of a Christian Legislature to entertain the question of meeting their spiritual wants. That the Government could not establish schools confined to the teaching of peculiar doctrines; but he wished for schools where the teaching of the Scriptures should be one of the fundamental rules. That during the last few years the population had increased 2,700,000, and there ought to be a corresponding increase in the means of spiritual instruction. That the building of churches should not be the first step taken: the establishment of schools and missions was the best way to reach the masses, who had been allowed to grow up in infidelity and heathenism. That he charged no particular individual: they had all neglected their duty. That he asked their lordships to take the subject into serious consideration, and render what aid they could.

The Earl of ABERDEEN replied to the following effect: That he would not willingly say anything at variance with the spirit of the motion. That it was difficult to exaggerate the spiritual destitution, especially in the manufacturing towns. That he knew the zeal and sincerity of the mover, and willingly assented to the motion; but thought it must be made with some particular view; that a barren declaration would not satisfy; it was meant that Parliament should act accordingly. That he did not think Parliament would make grants for the purpose in question; at least he should be very unwilling to propose such grants. That though he admitted the greatness of the want, he thought they had much cause to congratulate themselves on the efforts made of late years to supply it. To show the rapid progress made through the energy and activity of members of the Church, he would state, that from 1801 to 1811 only 55 churches were built in England and Wales; from 1811 to 1821, the number built was 97; in the next ten years, 276; between 1831 and 1841 the number grew to 667; and from 1841 to 1851 the growth was to 1,197. That the greatest increase, that between 1831 and 1851, had been effected without Government aid, solely by the energy and zeal of members of the Church. That he had only stated the number of churches built; but the real good done was much greater, there being much increase of accommodation by enlargement and improvement of churches. That the fact of so many churches being built contrasted strongly with what was done when Government aid was given to the work. In the case of those built at the national expense, the work was generally ill done, and the funds injudiciously applied. The 500 built during the first 30 years of the century cost £3,000,000, of which £1,152,000 was from the public fund; but during the next 20 years there were no public grants, and yet £5,500,000 was spent, and 2,029 churches built. So that since the withdrawal of Government aid, the remedy for the evil complained of had vastly increased. That a spirit was now at work to meet the want, such as had never, in his memory, existed before. That this spirit was still on the increase, and he had no doubt the efforts thence proceeding would be far more effectual than anything that could be done by public grants.

It had been stated that the building of churches should not be the first step taken; but he believed there had never yet been a church built but what was soon filled; and therefore he thought this the best way to begin a remedy for the evil in hand. That an appeal had been made to the State in behalf of a sound scriptural education. He supposed that by this was meant an education in accordance with the doctrines of the Church. That he desired to see such a system prevail; but before they could hope for this they must come to some agreement with others who also had claims on the State for relief. That he could not say the religion of the Church was the religion of the whole people. To be sure, the Church had a numerical majority, but the amount of dissent and number of sects were such as to entitle them to great consideration. That they were good citizens, and it was the duty of the State to act fairly by them, and he began to fear that the difficulty of any united system of education was insuperable.

Earl NELSON said, that as a friend of the Church he should be one of the first to protest against asking the State for aid. That great things had been done within a few years, both in churches and in schools; but still there were masses of the people beyond the reach either of the Church or of dissent, living nearly in a state of heathenism; and though he would not ask State aid in their behalf, he thought a great deal might be done by appointing a commission to inquire into the subject. That many of the working men thought it the duty of the Church to move in the matter, and there was no apathy on the part of the public; and what was wanted was, that they should consider and agree as to the best means of meeting the fearful deficiency of religious education. That if the Archbishop of CANTERBURY were present, he should suggest to him the propriety of calling together the Bishops at Lambeth, some of the laity, and the parochial clergy, to discuss the best mode of supplying the remarkable wants disclosed by the census returns. That he believed the first want to be a missionary staff of clergy. That the working classes were favourably inclined towards the Church, but they could never be properly reached without such a provision. That to this end funds would be required, and means must be devised for educating more clergymen than the Universities could supply. That a useful lesson might be learnt from the Romanists in Ireland, who selected the cleverest boy in the village school, and sent him to be educated for the ministry. That the next want was, of organized bodies of the laity, to work voluntarily with the clergy. That a friend of his, the Rev. Mr. HILL, of Yarmouth, had developed this principle by dividing that great parish into districts, to be visited by bodies of the laity, all acting together, and meeting the minister every Monday to report their proceedings. That in this way missionary operations had been carried on with wonderful success throughout that large town. That the next most important measure was an increase of church accommodation. That many of the cathedrals were comparatively empty; but much good might be done in cathedral towns, if a staff of clergy were provided, and periodical services held in the cathedrals, to which he was sure the people would flock. That most of the churches were used only once for morning, afternoon, and evening service; but many other hours were more suitable for the working classes. That he should be glad if some practical good came of this motion, either by the Government issuing a commission, or by the Archbishop calling together the clergy and laity of the Church.

The Bishop of OXFORD hoped the motion would be disposed of by the previous question; not because he differed from the mover as to the great lack of spiritual provision for the people; but because he was convinced that such a measure would point the minds of men to the wrong quarter for relief, and that they could not now, either with propriety or with advantage, seek for public grants towards the strengthening, the enlargement, or the development of the Church. He believed that the Church still had a large majority of the people of the country; that the census returns were singularly inaccurate in this respect; and he should be very thankful if the Church were allowed to test them by bringing before Parliament, not the general results, but the details of them from different districts. That he had himself found great inaccuracies as to those places where he was best acquainted. But, even though the Church had an overwhelming majority of the people, still she would not be justified in asking for public grants as the means of extension; and he should deprecate such a proposal, even if made by the Government. That what the Church wanted was greater liberty to adapt herself to the necessities of the people. That she could get State aid only by parting with her freedom, and the effect of such aid would be to check that flow of voluntary help, the results of which had been shown with such a striking array of figures. That when the Government gave £3,000,000, only £1,900,000 was raised by voluntary aid; but since the withdrawal of the former, the Church had received, in a much shorter period, more than £5,000,000 from voluntary efforts. That although this motion was proposed in the best spirit towards the Church, yet its adoption would only tend to impair her liberty and her influence. That he should be sorry to see the hopes of her members turned from those internal efforts, which were sufficient for the work, to so dangerous and paralyzing a source of revenue as any grant from the public funds.

The Bishop of ST. DAVID's thought that the motion before them placed the question on a totally false and delusive footing. That the neglect alluded to by the mover had not been committed in this century, but 300 years ago, at the origin of those religious dissensions which had precluded the nation from meeting the evils now deplored. That if there were any prospect that this motion would have the effect of healing those dissensions, he might agree to it; but as long as the country was suffering from evils caused by the sin and guilt of a former period, it would only serve to divert attention from the remedies whereby the present evils might be met.

The Earl of WINCHELSEA held it to be the duty of the State in a Christian country like England to make suitable provision for the religious wants of the people. That he did not wish the Government to provide a system of education that would be merely denominational, but a sound religious and scriptural education based on the study of the Bible, without note or comment. That though individual sins might go unpunished in this world, national sins never would. That he had long felt it to be the duty of the nation to contribute a portion of its enormous wealth, to meet the religious wants of the poorer classes. That no country in the world was so rich and mighty; they were the greatest and most powerful nation that had ever existed, with more moral influence than was ever had by any other people; and would be held to an awful responsibility for a proper use of the blessings placed in their hands. That, having discharged his duty in the matter, he would withdraw the motion in compliance with the wish of their lordships; but at the same time he must firmly state it as his opinion, that, if the present state of things were to continue and increase, the day would soon come when the manufacturing population, under no restraints of religion, and with the passions of our fallen nature for their rule and guide, would bring down a just retribution and punishment on the high and mighty of the land.

WELCOME CORRECTION.—The *Banner of the Cross* is certainly right in supposing we would be glad to find ourselves in error in the matter referred to in the following notice. We cannot, we confess, quite excuse the ignorance which led to the mistake on our part: our best apology is, that we were not prepared to look for such arrogance as that of the document on the authority of which we proceeded. It now appears that the combination which arrogates to itself the title of the "Pennsylvania Diocesan Missionary Society," somewhat like the "Pastoral Aid Society" of New York, is but a faction, who hold it of more consequence to go by themselves and promulgate their peculiar opinions, than to unite with their brethren of different opinions in carrying forward the Church. Their modesty in undertaking to pass themselves off as the legitimate organ of the whole Church, is sufficiently explained by the circumstance of their being a faction. Here is the *Banner's* notice:

NEW YORK and PENNSYLVANIA are not so far apart, but that our good brother of *The Churchman* might understand our affairs here better than he seems to do. Noticing the first annnual report of an association in this city which has undertaken to assume to itself the title of the "Pennsylvania *Diocesan* Missionary Society," he says, "It appears that the High Church side has no voice whatsoever in the management of Diocesan Missions; which, of course, is all just as it should be." We are happy to correct our contemporary, and are sure that he will be no less happy to stand corrected. The only "*Diocesan* Missionary Society" of which we have any knowledge is one called the *Society for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania*. This is *the* "Diocesan" Society, and it has been officially recognized as such by the Convention for more than forty years. Although by no means *exclusive*, "the High Church side" have a fair share in its management. Indeed, our brethren of the other side sometimes say they have more than their share; but this is entirely their own fault.

The *Advancement Society* was formed in the year 1812 and in the 9th article of its constitution, (which was at least revised, if not drawn up, by the venerable Bishop WHITE,) it was expressly declared that, "being intended to assist, but not in any degree to interfere with or intrench upon, the established authority of the Church," so, "in whatever shall be done to promote her interest and advancement in Pennsylvania, that authority shall be recognized and conformed to." The Convention of 1812, by a unanimous resolution, gave to it their cordial sanction and approbation. By the Convention of 1829, the missionary operations of the diocese were again committed to it as its accredited organ, under the direction of the ecclesiastical authority. We have no fear but that the *Advancement Society* will continue to receive, as it has always hitherto done, the confidence and support of the sound and conservative portion of the diocese of Pennsylvania. It deserves to establish itself more and more in the hearts and affections, and to engage more zealously than ever the assistance, of all who desire the true and lasting prosperity of our Zion.

IT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.—Here is a case which, it seems to us, should exactly fit into and fill the largest place of liberality in a liberal Churchman's breast. That the people have done so much to help themselves, entitles them to great respect; that what they have done has been providentially destroyed, entitles them to much sympathy; that they wish their work to be *free* for the rich and poor to meet and pray and sing together, entitles them to a generous freedom of hand, on the part of those who love the cause of the Gospel and the Church:

To the Editor of The Churchman:

DEAR SIR: The following Circular sets forth, in the fewest possible words, a case which must appeal to the sympathies of the benevolent members of the Church. It was signed by a number of clergymen whom I had occasion to consult on a single day, and might have received other signatures had a little delay at the time been practicable.

REBUILDING OF A CHURCH DESTROYED BY A TORNADO!—The *Tornado* of the 18th of March, 1854, which swept with so much violence over regions adjacent to the Hudson River, north of the Highlands, *destroyed the Episcopal church at Coxsackie*, which had been purchased and refitted during the previous year.

Thus by the Providence of GOD a congregation recently formed and in a thriving state, has been suddenly deprived of its holy place, and finds itself compelled to relinquish its fervently cherished hope of enjoying the ministration of the Church, or to make an appeal to the benevolent members of their communion in other places to assist them in rebuilding the House of the LORD.

The undersigned, having been cognizant of all the steps taken to establish the church at Coxsackie, and being strongly persuaded that the undertaking should not be abandoned, beg to commend very heartily the application now to be made by the Rev. Mr. COE, rector of the church at Coxsackie, to the favourable consideration of their respective congregations.

HORATIO POTTER, rector of St. Peter's church, Albany.
T. A. STARKEY, rector of St. Paul's church, do.
EDWARD SELKIRK, rector of Trinity church, do.
JAMES R. DAVENPORT, rector of Grace church, do.
SYLVANUS REED, rector of church of Holy Innocents, do.
WILLIAM WATSON, rector of Christ church, Hudson.

To the above it should be added that the friends of the Church in Coxsackie are doing all they can towards the object, and that it has the cordial approbation of the Provisional Bishop. I now ask for assistance from the Churchmen of New York and Brooklyn. I wish however to avoid the very unpleasant work of making private applications. Will not those who read this appeal consider the subject and decide with themselves, whether to give or not? And if they are *disposed in their hearts* to give, will they not take the trouble to hand their offerings to one of the following gentlemen who will, I am confident, cheerfully take charge of whatever may be entrusted to them for this object?

THOS. N. STANFORD Esq., 637 Broadway. The Rev. ISAAC H. TUTTLE, 477 Hudson street. The Rev. G. JARVIS GEER, 229 West Twenty-seventh street. The Rev. S. H. WESTON, 45 Murray street. The Rev. THOS. T. GUION, rector of St. John's, Brooklyn.

Remittances may also be made to the subscriber at Athens, N. Y. Acknowledgements shall in due time be made.

If my voice is heeded, the new church at Coxsackie shall be forever *free*. JONATHAN COE.

Athens, June 3, 1854.

A "CONTRAST" THAT IS A CONTRAST.—The Rev. Canon BIRD has lately published a book overhauling and impugning the theology of Archdeacon WILBERFORCE. The book, we believe, is in high favour with those whose custom is to denounce the doctrine of sacramental grace as popish and tractarian. A correspondent of the *English Churchman* has thereby taken occasion to set forth the following apt and striking contrast between "Evangelicalism" and Sacramentalism. We know not whether our Detractarian brethren will own the representation as just: at all events, we commend it to their thoughtful attention, and so leave them to digest it as they best can:

In the pages of a latitudinarian contemporary of yours, I met with the following remarks on Canon BIRD's work in opposition to Archdeacon WILBERFORCE's *Eucharist* and *Incarnation*, which so well contrast the two opposite systems that I doubt not they will be acceptable to your readers:—"Here (said the reviewer) we have the great difference laid down. The one (WILBERFORCE) teaches that the purpose of the coming of the SON of GOD as man was to restore man to the state he had lost by sin; to sanctify his whole being, body, soul, and spirit, by a real spiritual union with the person of CHRIST, "in whom dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily," and "of whose fulness have all we received, and grace for grace;" that this fulness of grace is first communicated to man at baptism and is continued through those means of grace which the Church affords, more especially in the Eucharist; that this sanctifying process must go on till the deprived fallen nature is conquered and overcome, and man is restored to the lost image of GOD. The other (BIRD) teaches that the SON of GOD became man only that He

might die, and make atonement for him; that we must believe in this, and then the perfect righteousness of CHRIST will be imputed to us; that there is no need of that imparting of righteousness, because imputing is enough; it is sufficient to be accounted righteous in order to stand justified in the sight of GOD."

It is important to observe that the journal from which the above is extracted is throughly latitudinarian; that the writers so scrupulously avoid expressing an opinion either on one side or the other, that their articles necessarily become often no better than a heap of dry bones. In the present instance, however, this mode of proceeding has its value; had the extract been taken from any other paper, it might have been charged with partiality. If Mr. BIRD may be taken, as I believe he may as a fair exponent of what is termed "Evangelicalism," the issue between High Church and Low Church will be now much narrowed; the one says, "CHRIST came to restore man to the state he had lost by sin;" the other, that "CHRIST came only to die for man;" the one, that "CHRIST came to sanctify man's whole being;" the other, that "CHRIST came that His righteousness might be imputed to man;" the one, that "sanctification must go on till man is restored to the lost image of GOD;" the other, that "it is sufficient that man be accounted righteous." On one side is reality, on the other mere legal technicality; let these two systems thus set forth be tried by a jury of twelve ordinary honest Englishmen, and who can doubt the result? Over the latter will be written Ichabod, the glory is departed.

Mr. BIRD, I believe, has correctly represented the opinions of his party of *the present day*; but myself having gone through the phases of "Evangelical" experience, I beg to put in my protest, and say that the "Evangelicalism" of the present day is not the "Evangelicalism" of *twenty years ago*; that the "Evangelicalism" of that time was very much better than as here stated by its advocate; that it was then really a life-giving power. Its great agencies by which it wrought were two, *terror and pity*. I do not deny that those phrases "imputed righteousness," "accounted righteous," and the like, were used in theory; but they were mere surplusage, while the life-giving power (I speak from experience) was the solid substratum of spirituality which is coincident with the Archdeacon's thorough sanctification and real spiritual union with the person of CHRIST. But now, alas! the subordinate has become the principal, and solid spiritual realities have been attenuated into the shadows of imputed righteousness.

In saying this, however, I must demur to the Archdeacon's *method* of attaining to spirituality. He is an older man than myself, and from his connections must have known "Evangelicalism" in its palmiest state. Should this meet his eye, I would most respectfully ask him whether he is conscious to himself of ever having received what Evangelicalism had then in its power to give? For my own part, I must say, from my own experience, and observation of others, that his system cannot produce *the Evangelical* life; at the same time, I must confess that "Evangelicalism" is now reduced to such a state that it cannot propagate its species.

THOUGHTS ON CURRENT EVENTS.

In looking over our last article, and connecting it with the events which have transpired since it was written, our attention has been forcibly drawn to what is, perhaps, the greatest difficulty of modern times. There is, we believe, no country or community which is free from it; but it is most strongly manifested in our own country. We allude to the spirit of individualizing. It is applied to everything, to persons and to things. Every action is looked at as it is in itself, without reference to any general rule. Every man claims a right to act as seems best to himself, without regard to any rule but his own private opinion. It is a recognized principle, as well as fact, that that opinion will be very much modified by his private interests. The influence of this tendency to individualize is felt everywhere. In courts of justice it takes the form of what is called "case law." Questions are decided, not on broad principles of natural law, nor on what are called technical rules, but in conformity with some decision previously made, and which is regarded merely as a precedent set in a similar case, not as the exposition of some general rule or grand principle. The prevalent tendency towards free trade is another exemplification. We are not going to moot the point, whether free trade or commercial regulations are most beneficial to the interests of the public, but simply insisting that the popularity of free trade rests on the freedom of individuals, which is involved in the idea.

The general idea of the supremacy of the individual prevails as well in the Church as in the State. In the former it takes the place of private judgment. This is exercised, not merely in doctrine, but in matters in which men must act in concert, and in which, therefore, there is a necessity for authority. Since men cannot walk together except they be agreed, either as to the course of action, or as to the authority which is to direct that course, large numbers of men cannot agree upon every single act which they must do in concert, and therefore they must agree in submitting to some authority. This is contrary to the spirit of the age. A clergyman, for instance, chooses to do or to omit something in connection with public worship, and he does so. One does that which is not commanded by the Church, another omits something which is commanded. Each attacks the other, possibly on the ground of disobedience to the law, more probably on that of alleged tendencies to bodies and doctrines without the Church, that is, for not conforming to his private judgment. So it is in political life. Every man has his own notions of the national interest, and they are formed, not on a careful study of those interests, but assumed to be the same with his own. It is a maxim of modern democracy that that is the best government which governs least.

This is the very opposite of the ancient democracy. Among the ancients, the notion of patriotism consisted in the devotion of individual, soul, body and estate, to the interests of the community. A patriot was a man who was ready at any moment to sacrifice not only his private interest, but his entire being, to the welfare of the country. Of that welfare the ruling power was considered the final judge. Whether the dominion were in one monarch, or in a few oligarchs, or in a *demos*, composed of a large portion of members of the community, the government was still the absolute sovereign of all its subjects, whether they possessed any share of the political power or not. Democracy, considered as a principle of government, placed this absolute power in a *demos*; considered as a principle of action, it incited men to put down monarchies and oligarchies, not because they were oppressive to individuals, but because they exercised power which properly belonged to the *demos*. Democratic government was not looked to as a means to good government, but as constituting good government. It was the very end. Liberty and power are convertible terms. But in Greece liberty meant the power of a majority to do what they will with individuals and the minority. In America, it means the power of the individual to do whatever he pleases, without reference to any will or to any judgment but his own.

This is, in fact, the higher law, about which so much has been said. The true doctrine is that there is a higher law to every human law. The highest law is the divine law, of which all human laws are authoritative interpretations. Except so far as they are true interpretations they are of no true validity. It follows that within certain limits every man must decide for himself whether they are true interpretations. But unless he know them to be false interpretations he is bound to obey them. His right to disobey them arises only when they require him to do an act which he knows to be wrong. If he do not know it to be wrong, he is bound to obey the authoritative interpretation. If it do not require his action he has nothing to do with it. If other men do not perceive that the acts which the law requires are wrong, they are to be governed by their own private judgment, and not by his. Private judgment, by the very force of the term, is for the private individual, and not to be imposed upon others.

What is very remarkable is that this bold assertion of private judgment, as respects the Church and the State, is very much modified when such judgment comes in contact with that which is known among us as party drill, or with local public opinion. Parties, in America at least, may be defined as combinations for distributing the public offices among the persons who have combined. To acquire the power of making the distribution which is its end, the combination must succeed in obtaining political importance. This can only be done by unity of action; disunion is destruction. The interests of the individual are bound up in those of the combination, he therefore submits to merge his freedom of action and his private judgment in the public will of the combination. The leaders dictate action and doctrine, and furnish argument, all which is adopted in the most submissive manner, and forced upon others, with the utmost intolerance. The partizan has no other object but office. Without this he is nobody, and to obtain it he is ready to submit to anything. But the observance of the law is not like to compensate him for the private interests which it may hazard, and the interests of the nation are nothing to him in comparison with his personal interests.

The power of local public opinion is felt by every man. He finds, that if he differs from his neighbours about matters in which they feel a deep interest, he is in danger of continual disputes, perhaps of becoming an object of suspicion or dislike, which may affect his pecuniary interests. He therefore easily persuades himself that what everybody says must be true, and what every one thinks may be right.

The absolute dominion, which the ancient idea of patriotism vested in the *polis*, is now shared by the party and the neighbourhood with which a man is connected; the Church and the State are not allowed any part of the inheritance. This is the origin of Lynch law, which is the substitution of the opinion of the neighbourhood for the decrees of the law. It is also the origin of such verdicts as were rendered in WARD's case, where the jury substituted their own private notions of right, corrupted by a corrupt local public opinion, for the decisions of the law. The same principle governed Irish juries, and, in a less degree, English, when no gentleman could be punished for fighting a duel. The same general idea operated on the Members of Congress who supported or resisted the Nebraska bill, by interpreting the rules of the House so as to coincide with the interests of their respective parties or sections of the country.

This general disintegration of society has again manifested itself in the lamentable outbreak in Boston. That city has long been the head-quarters of private judgment. But a keen perception of their own interests, for which its citizens have been long famous, has confined its practical exercise to religious questions. In matters of State and of Law, the despotism of local public opinion has hitherto been strong enough to enforce the law of the land, and Bostonians have delighted to describe themselves as a law-abiding people. Whether they or any other portion of the American people really answer that description is a question, about which we have very grave doubts.

The first effect of the Nebraska bill has been to excite a storm of indignation which has swept away the local public opinion which has heretofore executed the law in Boston. Public opinion there has now repealed the Fugitive Slave Law, just as public opinion in Kentucky has repealed the law against taking life in private quarrels. In one case, public opinion acts through a jury; in the other, through a mob. Both are events of more real than seeming importance. Both are indications of the presence of that disintegrating power of modern democracy, by which it is distinguished from the ancient patriotism. Both are indications of the existence of that blind submission to local public opinion which has taken the place of the blind submission to the *polis*, or *demos*, which the Greeks called patriotism and democracy. The two things are closely connected, perhaps identical. For the object of ancient patriotism was always a small locality with highly concentrated interests. It has always been doubted whether this kind of democracy could be applied to the government of a large State. Americans have not made the experiment, but have substituted the modern democracy, in which the individual will is not subordinated to the collective judgment, but substituted for it. This is the most disintegrating of all things. But the other idea is introduced in another form and gives rise to combinations, which, while they are such to individuals, are, with respect to nations, disintegration. This is the true danger of the country, of which the slave question is only a manifestation. It is what physicians call a symptom; the organic disease lies deeper. It is the absence of patriotism, and the prevalence of self-will. H. D. E.

Baltimore, June 3, 1854.

WESTERTON THE CHURCHWARDEN.—Our readers will be glad to learn that there is now at length good hope of the agitation about St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, being set at rest. The foundation of this hope lies in a letter, which we subjoin, from the Bishop of LONDON. The Address alluded to in the letter is as follows:

"*To the Right Hon. and Right Rev the Lord Bishop of London:*

"We, the undersigned members of the congregation of St Paul's, Wilton-place, desire to express to your lordship the feelings of attachment and confidence which we entertain towards our Pastor, and our deep sense of his devotion to his Ministerial duties; and we earnestly deprecate any attempt to enforce alterations which would do violence to the religious feelings of many of the congregation, and rekindle the party spirit which the conciliatory conduct of Mr. LIDDELL during his Incumbency has by GOD's blessing allayed."

The number of signatures mentioned in the letter were appended to the Address in the course of a very short time, and included persons of all ranks and degrees, constant attendants at St. Paul's, and most of them resident in the district. Among them were several members of Parliament of both houses, members of the Government, and other persons of known moderation in theological questions. Mr. WESTERTON sent the Bishop's letter to the Press, and accompanied it with a repetition of the false statement that "a resolution condemnatory of the services and furniture of the church" was carried at "a *vestry-meeting* of the parish." No such resolution was put to the vestry; the meeting at which it was carried being composed entirely of Mr. WESTERTON and his friends, and held after the vestry-meeting was ended. It should be remarked that Mr. WESTERTON is a Dissenter, and holds his office, not by the votes of the parishioners or of Churchmen at all, but of those living in the district, who care nothing for the Church but to make war upon her. Would that some of our American Bishops might learn from the Bishop of LONDON to leave their clergy in the liberty and under the protection of the laws of the Church!

"London-house, May 5.

"Sir: I find upon inquiry, that out of 1,000 rented sittings in the church of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, only 109 are let to non-parishioners; that about 40 seats in the galleries are unlet; and that all the remainder are held by parishioners and by founders of the church, who have the first claims to sittings as long as they pay rent for them. It appears that there are more applications for seats from parishioners than can be met. These facts sufficiently prove, that whatever diversity of opinion may exist in the congregation as to some particulars in the mode of celebrating Divine Service, it cannot possibly be, as you have stated it to be, 'highly offensive to the majority of Church people in the district.' So long as nothing is done by Mr. LIDDELL, or his Curates, which is contrary to the Rubric or Canons, I do not feel myself at liberty to interpose my authority, in the way of prohibition, but must act upon the principles laid down in my letter to you of the 28th of March last.

"I have received a memorial, signed by more than 500 members of the congregation, expressing no opinion as to the mode of celebrating the Church Services observed by Mr. LIDDELL, but declaring their attachment to him and their deep sense of his devotion to his Ministerial duties, and earnestly deprecating any attempt to enforce alterations which would do violence to the religious feelings of many of the congregation, and rekindle the party spirit, which, by the conciliatory conduct of Mr. LIDDELL during his Incumbency, was by GOD's blessing allayed. Of the different observances to which you have objected, one only appeared to me to be distinctly an imitation of the practice of the Church of Rome, and that has been discontinued at my request. With respect to the general charge brought against Mr. LIDDELL, of Popery, I consider it to be wholly without foundation. I have entire confidence in the firmness of Mr. LIDDELL's attachment to the doctrines and order of our reformed Church, and I feel assured that, as he has not been accused of departing from the former in his teaching, so he would not knowingly violate the latter in his practices. I may differ from him as to the expediency of certain observances, and their entire suitableness to ordinary parochial worship; but I cannot interfere to forbid that which is not illegal, nor am I disposed to restrict the discretion of a clergyman in adopting, within the limits allowed by law, that form of celebrating Divine Service which is most acceptable to the great majority of his congregation. With respect to the other points mentioned in the resolution which was presented to me by the deputation, I have only to refer you to my letter of the 28th of March. I am your obedient servant, C. J. LONDON.

"Mr. C. WESTERTON."

For The Churchman.

The Boston correspondent of *The Churchman* is mistaken in the impression that the Hon. gentleman alluded to in the letter of the Rev. Dr. WELLS to the Massachusetts Convention, (Mr. NEWTON, of Pittsfield,) "is no ways responsible for the displacement of Dr. WELLS" from the Board of Trustees of the General Theological Seminary. In the Convention of last year, Mr. NEWTON moved a resolution that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to nominate Trustees; prefacing the motion with remarks upon the importance of that Board, the propriety of choosing persons who would attend its meetings, and stating that in a recent instance a single vote from Massachusetts would have turned a closely contested election of grave importance to the Church. The Chair appointed Mr. NEWTON, with the Rev. Mr. MASON and G. M. DEXTER, Esq.; who reported, through Mr. NEWTON, a ticket, re-nominating themselves (with the exception of Mr. DEXTER, who was not on the Board), excluding Dr. WELLS and others, and giving as part of the reason for so large a change, that it was thought right that the West end of the Diocese should be represented in the Board. A member of the Convention who knew the fact of Dr. WELLS' attendance as Trustee, supposing at the moment that there must be some misapprehension about it, moved to restore the name of Dr. WELLS; when it was suggested that the proper course was to re-commit the list for the purpose of being so amended; which was voted. The Committee retired, but promptly reported that they would make no amendment of their nominations: all which was quietly assented to by the Convention. It thus appears that Dr. WELLS was deliberately set aside, not to make room for another from Western Massachusetts, since the Committee preferred to nominate one of their own number, who was from Boston, and not for neglect of duty, since Mr. NEWTON, who is himself most exemplary in attendance at the Board, must have known Dr. WELLS' punctuality; but for an unassigned reason, which might be surmised to have some connexion with difference of views upon Church matters. As nothing, however, was hinted to this effect, and as the facts were not generally known, he was left under the imputation from which he has defended himself in the letter to the Convention, which you have published. It is of course fair that any brother should be dropped from an office in which he does not represent the views of those by whom he is chosen, but it is also fair that it should be so stated or placed upon that ground. Had this been done in the case referred to, I do not believe the result would have been the same. There is yet in Massachusetts too much just appreciation of good Churchmanship, as well as unsparing and untiring devotedness to the Master's service. DE OFFICIIS.

New York, Tuesday, May 30th, 1854.

REV. SIR: My apology for addressing you must be found in my cause: I appeal to you in a question that seems to me to involve matter of vital interest to the Church, and especially to her younger members, upon whom her high responsibilities must one day rest. You are aware, perhaps, that many of this class have recently been urged to allow themselves to be initiated into the so called Christian Association of this city; a society of young men, united to rescue their fellows from the paths of unrighteousness and the ways of sin: they recognise no sect, they countenance no particular creed; their law is the law of GOD, their guide the Bible. When asked to join in this philanthropic cause, I felt that the only consistent reply that I could make was, that I acknowledged no Christian association but the one catholic and apostolic Church, no form of initiation but holy baptism. For this I have been looked upon as bigoted, illiberal, and uncharitable; and this, too, by members of our own Church. I have been told that this association was countenanced, nor only that, but encouraged, by distinguished clergymen in the Church; and I recently read in one of the daily papers the remarks of one of our eloquent preachers at their anniversary, who rejoiced to see laymen occupying the places and assuming the *so called* responsibilities of the ministers of the Gospel. It may be, sir, that I am wrong when I indulge the fear that such a course on the part of clergymen in the Church is calculated to injure and retard her cause. It may be that I am illiberal and uncharitable when I feel that young men brought up in the Church, are false to their baptismal vows, forgetful of their catechism and their creed, when they cannot find it in their hearts to stay and do their duty in that Church; but must go out of it, must first enter some human institution for the propagation of moral and religious notices, making religion a means, instead of an end, before they can be moved to acts of charity and love. It may be that I am narrow-minded, when I say that such an association occupies a false position and gains popular applause by appealing to a popular error; that it is destitute of any broad and sufficient basis; that it starts on false principles and must sooner or later bring many to false conclusions. I would not be understood as opposing the ends of this society: they deserve the warmest sympathy and encouragement; but the excellence of the object should not blind us to the error involved in the means. This perhaps, like many other institutions of the day, may afford us a valuable commentary on the lack of earnest, working zeal in the Church to do all her duty, now, alas! too often, instead of being the pioneer in all the good works that belong to her, standing idly by and countenancing the efforts of men who feel the wants and to the best of their knowledge and ability supply them. It is upon the Church that the blame chiefly rests—at her door must the error in great part be laid.

ADOLESCENS.

From the Episcopal Recorder.

"I would not Live Alway."—Dr. Muhlenberg.

As Dr. MUHLENBERG correctly surmises in the following letter, his statement in the *Evangelical Catholic*, in reference to the hymn "I would not Live alway," never met our eyes. If it had, we should not have considered the authorship of the hymn in discussion as an open question. Independently of the mere fact of the claiming of the hymn by Dr. MUHLENBERG, which, as far as we are concerned, closes the controversy, the evidence contained in our own columns, to which he refers us, demonstrates the absurdity of Mr. HENRY WARD's claims.

To the Editor of the Episcopal Recorder:

DEAR SIR: I perceive from your paper of the 20th inst., that you are in doubt as to the authorship of the hymn, "*I would not Live Alway*," simply because I have said nothing in reply to the last asssertion of Mr. WARD claiming it for himself? How often must I notice his absurd fancies? When they first appeared in the *Calendar*, more than a year ago, and the editor of that paper asked for an explanation, I stated in my own paper, the *Evangelical Catholic*, the facts of the case. I was therefore surprised to find his columns again opened to the subject, and now, seeing I have cared to make no rejoinder, you can only regret that you are at a loss what to think. But independently of this assurance given to the *Calendar*, which possibly you have never seen, I beg to submit, Mr. Editor, that your doubts are hardly fair—so far as you allow me any character for honesty. Might you not have concluded, as I know others have done, that I did not feel it necessary to vindicate myself against the suspicion of virtual falsehood for the last twenty years or more; for what less than falsehood has it been, if, while a popular religious composition has been ascribed to me, I have said nothing, knowing all the while that it belonged to another? "Silence gives consent." Your doubts, therefore, imply that possibly I have been tacitly accepting a credit which I have been conscious has not been my due. I have to thank some of the editors of religious papers out of our Church for awarding me more confidence than some of my more immediate brethren.

If you will be at the trouble to consult the indexes of your old files somewhere about the year 1824, you will find the original of the hymn, in a poetical piece, more than twice as long, on the same words. It had been written by me in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, some time previous, when the Rev. Mr. CLEMSON, of your diocese, took a copy of it from me, and had it inserted in your paper—as he has himself testified to the *Calendar*. The extracts from that piece which form the hymn, were made by Bishop H. U. ONDERDONK, then Rector of St. Ann's church, Brooklyn, in the year 1826, when he and I were engaged together in preparing what was afterwards the substance of the Report of the Committee on Hymns to the General Convention of that year. His reduction of my verses (as he styles it in a recent letter to me on the subject) and that revised by myself, makes our present 187th hymn, as the Bishop will assure any one who wishes to have his word in corroboration of my own.

As Mr. WARD admits that the longer piece which I have said was the original is my own, I suppose your doubts, Mr. Editor, do not extend to *it*. What he dreams of is, that it is a paraphrase of his hymn. This notion confutes itself. Any one looking at the two pieces, will see that the shorter is but an abridgment of the longer; and it requires very little critical acumen to be convinced that whoever wrote one must have written both. But suppose it otherwise. How did I ever get a sight of Mr. WARD's original? He thinks I must in some way have seen it—but how? He does not pretend it was ever in print before it appeared in our compilation of hymns, the printing of which I attended to myself. It must have found its way from Litchfield to Lancaster in manuscript, and in that form must have been shown to me—a circumstance I could never have forgotten; but I aver, I never saw anything of the kind. *Clairvoyance* was not in fashion in those days, or that might explain how I came in possession of Mr. WARD's thoughts and words.

Again; supposing the hymn to be Mr. WARD's, how did it find its way into our collection, all the materials of which were in my hands? Of the few detatched and manuscript hymns from which selections were made, we knew the authors—among them certainly Mr. WARD was not one. I was on the Committee from first to last, and prepared their work for the press. How, then, *did* Mr. WARD contrive to slip in? Here again Mesmerism is his only hope. Dr. ONDERDONK, while selecting from my verses, was mysteriously in communication with Mr. WARD's mind, and was thus guided to pick out his identical words—the same words that were in like manner communicated to me.

I have no patience to pursue the matter further. Mr. W. labours under a strange delusion; no doubt he is perfectly honest in his convictions, but on this point he is *derange*. Since he has recovered from his hallucination in regard to several other hymns, "*Saviour, when in dust to Thee*," "*Ah! how shall fallen man!*" of which he declared himself the author, when he first wrote to the *Calendar*, we may yet hope for his entire restoration.

Having yielded to the importunity of my friends in making this communication, I hope it will be as satisfactory to yourself, Mr. Editor, as to them. Very respectfully yours, W. A. MUHLENBERG.

New York, May 29th, 1854.

THE DIVINE AND HUMAN MEET IN CHRISTIANITY.—There is a fine remark upon Christianity, made by an infidel philosopher of Germany. There were, as this German philosopher used to observe, two schemes of thinking amongst the ancients, which severally fulfilled the two functions of a sound philosophy, as respected the moral nature of man. One of these schemes presented us with a just ideal of moral excellence, a standard sufficiently exalted: this was the stoic philosophy; and thus its pretensions were unexceptionable and perfect. But unfortunately, whilst contemplating this pure ideal of man as he ought to be, the stoic totally forgot the frail nature of man as he is; and by refusing all compromises and condescension to human infirmities, this philosophy of the Porch presented to us a brilliant prize and object for our efforts, but placed it on an inaccessible height.

On the other hand, there was a very different philosophy at the very antagonist pole,—not blinding itself by abstractions too elevated, submitting to what it finds, bending to the absolute facts and realities of man's nature, and affably adapting itself to human imperfections. This was the philosophy of Epicurus; and, undoubtedly, as a beginning, and for the elementary purpose of conciliating the affections of the pupil, it was well devised; but here the misfortune was that the ideal, or *maximum perfectionis*, attainable by human nature, was pitched so low, that the humility of its condescensions and the excellence of its means were all to no purpose, as leading to nothing farther. One mode presented a splendid end, but insulated, and with no means fitted to a human aspirant for communicating with its splendours; the other an excellent road, but leading to no worthy or proportionate end. Yet these, as regarded morals, were the best and ultimate achievements of the pagan world. Now, Christianity, said he, is the synthesis of whatever is separately excellent in either. It will abate as little as the haughtiest stoicism of the ideal which it contemplates as the first postulate of true morality; the absolute holiness and purity which it demands are as much raised above the poor performances of actual man, as the absolute wisdom and impeccability of the stoic. Yet, unlike the stoic's scheme, Christianity is aware of the necessity, and provides for it, that the means of appropriating this ideal perfection should be such as are consistent with the nature of a most erring and imperfect creature. Its motion is towards the divine, but by and through the human. In fact it offers the stoic human eyes in his scheme of means, and the Epicurean is exalted in his final object. Nor is it possible to conceive a practicable scheme of morals which should not rest upon such a synthesis of the two elements as the Christian scheme presents; nor any other mode of fulfilling that demand than such an one as is there first brought forward, viz., a double or Janus nature, which stands in equivocal relation,—to the divine nature, by his actual perfections, to the human nature by his participations in the same animal frailties and capacities of fleshly temptations. No other vinculum could bind the two postulates together, of an absolute perfection in the end proposed, and yet of utter imperfection in the means for attaining it.—DE QUINCY.

GENERAL KINDNESS.—In good earnest, this quality is well worth the courting; 'tis valuable in fortune as well as in beauty and humour; 'twill make a man an interest in the world: it removes difficulties, and soothes the passage for business; and, like the marriage of princes, there is policy as well as pleasure in the alliance. You know the trade of life cannot be driven without partners: there is a reciprocal dependence between the greatest and the least. And the best figure is but a cypher where it stands alone. For this reason, a wise man will strengthen the confederacy, and in all the help he can get. Now there is nothing so engaging as a benevolent disposition. This temper makes a man's behaviour inoffensive, affable, and obliging; it multiplies friends, and disarms the malice of an enemy. He that is kind out of principle will be so to all the advantages of decency and compass. That which is natural is uniform, constant, and graceful: whereas, he who counterfeits good nature, he who is civil only out of breeding or design, will be apt to have breaks and inequalities in his humour. A man cannot always stand bent; so that either negligence, passion, or interest will sometime or other return the posture, and unmask the pretence; and then the labour is lost. But the natural complexion of goodness will hold.—JEREMY COLLIER.

IT IS wise and well to look on the cloud of sorrow as though we expected it to turn into a rainbow.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—The Christian household had just returned from the house of GOD, and had assembled for the usual evening family worship. The pastor of the church was conducting these services. The little circle numbered, besides his own family, and that of the gentleman with whom he was boarding, a strange lady, who was visiting the town with the view of hearing a minister of some celebrity. As he commenced the LORD's Prayer, a little girl, three or four years of age, and daughter of the master of the house, responded, in a distinct and audible tone, to each petition, "Our FATHER who art in heaven, hallowed by Thy name, Thy kingdom come," &c. Before this prayer was concluded, their devotions were interrupted by the sobs of the strange lady who was present, which continued with more or less earnest- [illegible] the pastor not knowing the lady, or the cause of her emotion, referred, in a becoming manner, to the delightful privilege of family-prayer. Still the sobs continued, and exhibited such a depth of feeling, that the pastor approached her, and inquired the cause of her distress. As soon as she could compose herself, she said, "I have been taught to pray by that little child. I have been a stranger to prayer myself; but the simple and earnest manner with which her little voice has repeated the LORD's Prayer has touched my heart, and pointed out to me a duty which I have but too long neglected."

"Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise." Let this simple and truthful narrative admonish parents of the duty of having their children to join audibly in the responsive portions of family worship.—*Parish Visitor.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. W. MERIAM, at No. **342** Broadway, one door from the Tabernacle, has in store and manufactures to order, LOOKING GLASSES, Pier, Mantel, and Oval, unsurpassed in beauty of design and richness, in every particular. Also fine Paintings and Engravings, with elegant frames for same and for portraits.
Wholesale warehouse, as for the last 30 years, at No. 130 Chatham street. je3-1y-5h

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers of LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, &c., **104** Chambers street, corner Church street, New York.
R. KINGSLAND. WM. H. ASH.
R. K. & Co. respectfully invite purchasers to inspect their unequalled stock of plain and ornamental Pier, Mantel, Oval, and other Mirrors, Bases, and Window Cornices, superb Picture Frames, &c., &c. For *unique and chaste design, beauty and variety of style* and *excellence of workmanship*, (being wholly manufactured by themselves,) combined with low prices, R. K. & Co. challenge competition. They would further remark that theirs is the only House that manufactures the above articles throughout, as they will at all times be happy to show their visitors by taking a walk through their extensive Factory, where the goods can be seen in every stage of manufacture. Another branch of their business is the manufacture of all kinds of Ornamental Composition Work—gilded or otherwise—for Interior Decorations of Houses, Steamboats, &c. Designs can be furnished at short notice by an accomplished designer exclusively in their employ. je10-1y-5

WM. D. BRIGGS, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, and Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Siver Forks, Spoons, Tea Setts, &c., Jewelry, Gold and Silver Spectacles, No. **158** Bowery, **five doors above Broome street,** New York.
Watches of every description carefully repaired. je10-1y-5

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Ten or twelve persons can be accommodated with very pleasant board, at Milton, Ulster county. The house is a very little way from the landing. The *Alida* stops every day, down and up. Apply to Mr. BENJAMIN TOWNSEND, Milton, Ulster county, N. Y. je10-4t

FIRST CLASS RESIDENT GOVERNESS, OR HEAD MUSIC TEACHER IN A FIRST CLASS INSTITUTE.—An English Lady, experienced in teaching Music, Singing, French, and a thorough course of English study, desires either of the above *appointments*. She is a proficient on the pianoforte, a superior vocalist, and speaks the French language fluently; is a member of the Episcopal Church. References exchanged. Liberal terms expected. Please address, Miss C. E. L., at the office of *The Churchman*, New York.

FRANK WILLS, ARCHITECT, Member of the London and New York Ecclesiological Societies, Architect of Christ Church Cathedral, Fredericton, New Brunswick, author of Ancient English Ecclesiastical Architecture, adapted to the wants, &c., &c., has removed to **637** Broadway, N. Y., the building occupied by Messrs. Stanford & Swords, the P. E. Sunday School Union, &c.
Mr. Wills has a vacancy for a pupil; he should be well educated, and have some knowledge of drawing. je10-3m

JAMES, HATTER, ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, **525** Broadway.—The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the hats made by the subscriber, whose personal attention is directed to fitting his customers a hat that will adapt itself perfectly to the proportion of the wearer. Caps for fishing, sporting, riding, travelling, evening, and opera. Paris felt hats in infinite variety, for travelling and the watering places. je3-6m-5

JOHN W. PRIEST, M.A., ARCHITECT, has removed his office from Brooklyn, to **634** Broadway, New York opposite to Stanford & Swords' Bookstore. je3-3t$

WRIGHT & BAILEY, Dealers in English and American Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Druggets, Table and Piano Covers; No. 332 Bowery, near Bond street, N. Y.
AARON WRIGHT. [my27-1y-5] BENJ. F. BAILEY.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—M. L. RANNEY, **723** Broadway, (New York Hotel,) has always on hand a full assortment of Shirts, Collars, Gloves, Hosiery, Cravats, Robes de Chambre, &c. Shirts made to order. my27-1y-5

MARBLE WORKS.—S. KLABER, **160** Alllen street, N. Y., Manufacturer of Marble Mantles, Monuments, Gravestones, Table-tops, &c., &c. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. my27-1y-5

SCULPTURE.—N. Swezey, SCULPTOR AND DESIGNER IN MONUMENTS, **243** and **245** Bowery, corner of Third street, New York. my6-1y-5

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Importers, and Dealers in
Carpeting,
Oil Cloths,
Window Shades,
Druggets,
Table and Piano Covers, &c.
No. **379** Broadway, corner White street, New York.
G. F. PETERSON.
G. S. HUMPHREY. ap29-1y-5

SHOW CASES:—HOFFMANN & FERSCH'S Show Case Warerooms, **57** Bowery, between Walker and Bayard streets. Cases made in every style—Silver Plated, Brass, Rose and Satin wool, Mahogany, &c. N. B. Old Cases taken in exchange.
Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. [my27-1y 5

LITERATURE.

Memoirs and Correspondence of Francis Horner, M. P. Edited by his brother, LEONARD HORNER, Esq. 2 vols. Little, Brown & Co.

It is a complimentary circumstance for this country, that this new and enlarged edition of the Memoirs of HORNER appears at Boston. The original work was published in London, in 1843, and met with general favour as an highly valuable contribution to the political history of the early part of the present century, and a study of character, of a man held in the highest esteem by his friends;—a representative man in the midst of a circle, composed of JEFFREY, MACKINTOSH, ALLEN, HALLAM, BROUGHAM, Lord HOLLAND, and others of that stamp. HORNER died young in 1817, in his thirty-ninth year, and his memory had become something of a tradition when this book was published. It now appears in a style of unusual elegance and solidity from the press of Messrs. LITTLE, BROWN & Co., who, meditating a reprint of the English edition, very properly—for it is a course not always pursued as it should be for his advantage and that of the public—consulted the author, who has furnished some hundred pages of additional matter from the stores of HORNER's letters and those of his friends. This is a fact worth noticing in the history of publishing in this country, that English scholars and politicians should be thus indebted to America for the standard edition of the life of a first class Parliament man, and a student so thoroughly identified with British culture. It is a memoir, too, which may with great propriety receive this stamp of American approbation, since it represents those sound advancing principles of independent thinking and constitutional liberty, which it has been the glory of America to advance. On this subject an English journal, the *Examiner*, remarks: "no Englishman can rise from a perusal of the life of WASHINGTON, and of many of his great successors, without a deeper respect and a stronger affection for the United States; nor can such a student undervalue, with a folly, the fruit of ignorance only, institutions created and preserved by such great men, serving to develop their virtue, and their patriotism. . . . . On similar principles, the American citizens, who can read the lives of our philanthropists and statesmen, will never doubt but that an ancient monarchy is as capable of producing and fostering a love of liberty and a love of humanity, as the last annexed State or the latest-constituted territory in the Union. Hence follow mutual respect, esteem and confidence."

FRANCIS HORNER was born in Edinburgh, in 1778. As a child, at two years old, he played in the street with HENRY BROUGHAM. His mother has mentioned this reminiscence, and has told the story of his wish in those early days "to be a parson," and of her making him a black gown and bands. Something similar is related of Lord ELDON, in his memoirs. His father would put a shirt on him over his clothes, by way of surplice, and set him to reading a sermon, on Sunday, from the back of a chair. This playing at clergyman was a characteristic of the divinity influences at work in Scotland, when preaching filled so large a portion of the common ideas. At the High school, HORNER was under the care of NICOL, a crony of BURNS, and Dr. A[illegible], the classical book maker. The latter inspired in his young scholar not only a love of learning but of independent thinking, which he referred to in an obituary in the *Morning Chronicle*, when his old preceptor died in 1809. In 1792, HORNER went to the University of Edinburgh, where he remained three years. That institution was then brought to the height of its fame by a body of professors, every one of whom was a man of note, and laid the world under obligations to his genius and activity which are not yet exhausted. To show what the managers of a college have it in their power to aim at in the way of a corps of instructors, we may mention the names of the incumbents of the University at that time. "The chair of moral philosophy was filled by DUGALD STEWART; that of mathematics by JOHN PLAYFAIR; of natural philosophy, by JOHN ROBISON; of chemistry, by JOSEPH BLACK; of Greek by ANDREW DALZEL; and of rhetoric by the Rev. Dr. HUGH BLAIR; while, in the medical school, anatomy was taught by the second ALEXANDER MONRO, and the practice of physic by JAMES GREGORY."

At the close of his University course, HORNER passed a year in England, under the private instruction of the Rev. JOHN HEWLETT, in Middlesex, near London, where the series of his letters which compose these volumes begin, at the age of seventeen, when we find him writing on the advantage of "a fixed plan" in his studies. It was the entrance upon a life of laborious study—pursued through the various branches of physical, mathematical, and speculative science. In the latter were included as special topics, law and politics. He divided his hours, evenings, and weeks, among these, with devoted pertinacity; making analyses of authors, looking up original authorities, and taxing freely his own powers of mind: yet we find him, a year or so after he had entered on this course, complaining of the unsatisfactory method and nature of his attainments. "At present," he writes in a journal, "I am, of all men that pretend to be informed, the most superficial: I have dabbled in languages, mathematics, mechanics, chemistry, metaphysics, the fine arts, even physiology and physiognomy: on all of them I can talk very fluently before the ignorant, but on none of them am I profoundly, or even accurately, informed, or capable of thinking for myself, either with originality or with precision." This is partly to be taken as the conscientious confession of a thorough-bred scholar, who, whatever he might attain, would only widen his knowledge of the deficiency beyond. Scholars are no more perfectionists than saints. Their labours, too, share in the infirmity of all things human. But, apart from this general sense, and allowing HORNER to be, what he was, a well-informed man, it may fairly be questioned whether he did not attempt too much; whether his studies were not of too multifarious and exacting a nature. In truth, a man must limit himself more in science than in mental philosophy. To the labour of accumulating facts and resorting to experiments in the sciences, there is no end; any one of them is sufficient for the employment of a single man. But moral science is not the same burden to the faculties; it does not make the same demand upon the time. Its few principles may be carried about more conveniently than crucibles, telescopes, and surveying instruments. Its study is within, and its materials, men, are everywhere around. It is no burden to the memory—that sadly worked, over-worked faculty. Comparing, for instance, HORNER with his friend SYDNEY SMITH, the latter was a wiser man in his system of culture. He thought as much, probably knew more of the world, and certainly lived longer. What may have fixed HORNER in the habit of regular study and discipline, was his early and successful effort to master the English accent, and acquire a thoroughly English style, free from Scotticisms. He was a careful student of the style of different authors.

The safeguard to HORNER's powers, in the midst of these multifarious studies, was his pursuit of Constitutional Liberty. This determined his life to one purpose, and when he became a member of Parliament, after his legal studies were ended, moulded his character. By this, and his early participation in the *Edinburgh Review*, which he had a hand in at the first number, he is now chiefly known. The *Edinburgh Review* was commenced in 1802. His parliamentary career opened in 1806, and continued till his death. He spoke chiefly on legal and constitutional questions, representing the Whig side of the house, and always commanded respect by his unimpeachable fairness and honesty. His moral character appears not only to have been good, but exemplary. His sincerity and devotion were constant. SYDNEY SMITH, often as he has been accused of lightness and frivolity, has drawn, in his shrewd and humourous way, the best characters of some of his friends, as of MACKINTOSH and HORNER. Of the latter he says, writing to his brother,—"there was something very remarkable in his countenance—the commandments were written on his face, and I have often told him there was not a crime he might not commit with impunity, as no judge or jury who saw him would give the smallest degree of credit to any evidence against him: there was in his look a calm settled love of all that was honourable and good—an air of wisdom and of sweetness; you saw at once that he was a great man, whom nature had intended for a leader of human beings; you ranged yourself willingly under his banners, and cheerfully submitted to his sway. He had read so much, and so well, that he was a contemporary of all men, and a citizen of all States."

One of the new letters in this edition is from JEFFREY, in 1806, written when HORNER had misapprehended one of his previous remarks, and had objected to the use of the phrase, "political adventurer"; so JEFFREY smooths his resentment by calling over what he apprehended to be his friend's objects in life—"first, to do some good, to make society and posterity your debtors, to be a benefactor to mankind; next, to cultivate and improve your own mind, to acquire a just relish for excellence, and to familiarize yourself with all the accomplishments that make a lofty and amiable character." This was the earnest view of life which HORNER wished his companions to recognize, and which JEFFREY was generous and just enough promptly to acknowledge.

The letters of HORNER are frank, interesting notices of his friends, his books, his occasional journeys, and latterly of his ill-health on the continent. Opening them here and there, we glean a few detachable paragraphs, illustrating HORNER's ingenious reasoning faculty.

THE STYLE OF JUNIUS.

In reading the Philosophers, their smart, pointed sentences, generally puzzle for a few seconds, and when understood bring the author into our memory: those of JUNIUS strike like lightning—φλοξ ουρανια; and nothing is before us but the illuminated object. Such at least is the case with myself; and the statement of one's feelings may be a good criterion of the effect, though it gives but little assistance to an analysis of the circumstances by which that effect has been produced. Another excellence of JUNIUS, though nearly connected with the preceding, is the distinct, or rather, (if you will allow me to use the word) the glaring manner in which he exhibits any striking idea that comes into the course of his reflections;—one of the first qualifications of style, as I am inclined to believe. It certainly must result in a great measure, from an original strength of imagination; but may be much cultivated by attending to the selection and combination of impressive circumstances.

WILL AND VOLITION.

To speak of *controlling the will*, is to speak ambiguously. One volition may counteract another: we may *will* to acquire certain habits of volition: to direct our will to certain objects. But to say that the will can control the will would evidently be absurd. To relieve myself from this dry discussion, I cannot resist calling to mind a story, which produced a smile when it was first told me. A certain systematic glutton, which is no uncommon character among the citizens of London, had for years regularly regaled at a pastry-cook's shop, which, in the course of his business, he passed every day of his life. Once, however, he bethought himself that there was something in this practice not altogether commendable, and his reflections concluded in a resolution to get the better of his bad habit. The time for experiment was not far distant, and next day, assuredly, he did get beyond the door of the cook's shop. But immediately, like a dear mother to her darling, "*Now*," says he (addressing his stomach), "*now I have disappointed you, and now I'll indulge you.*" He turned, and had his usual allowance.

CONVERSATION SHARP.

This morning (Jan. 14, 1803), spent with SHARP, has forced me to attempt again a journal. He is a very extraordinary man; I have seen so much of him lately, that I determined every day to see more of him, as much as I possibly can. His great subject is criticism, upon which he always appears to me original and profound; what I have not frequently observed in combination, he is both subtle and feeling. Next to literature, the powers of his understanding, at once ingenious and plain, show themselves in the judgment of characters; he has seen much of the great men of the last generation, and he appears to have seen them well. In this particular, his conversation is highly interesting; from his talent of painting by incidents and minute ordinary features, he almost carries you back to the society of those great personages, and makes you live for a moment in their presence.

ARTICLES FOR THE EDINBURGH.

(To JEFFREY, in 1805.) HALLAM spoke to me about RANKE's history, and will do it for you. He is a very able man; full of literature, and historical knowledge: but I do not know how he will write. PILLANS I will speak to again; though I hardly know what he can do. There is a vigilance and judgment about trifles, which men only get by living in a crowd; and those are the trifles of detail, on which the success of execution depends. I long to see the "Last Minstrel;" to renew the pleasure I received from parts which I heard. I would rather have *you* review it than any body I can think of, for I try in vain to think of any very good critic here who is not a friend of SCOTT's: you must even do it; but you will of course do it with a little of the partiality which we all feel for the author, and which it would be both disagreeable to yourself and affected to attempt to avoid.

SIDNEY SMITH AND MASTER BETTY.

(1805, to Lady MACKINTOSH.) Till Lord MELVILLE came to our relief, we have all this winter had but two topics of conversation, young ROSCIUS, and the Lectures of the Right Reverend, our Bishop of MICKLEHAM. His lordship's success has been beyond all possible conjecture; from six to eight hundred hearers; not a seat to be found, even if you go half-an-hour before the time. Nobody else, to be sure, could have executed such an undertaking with the least chance of this sort of success; for who else could make such a mixture of odd paradox, quaint fun, manly sense, liberal opinion, striking language? You must have had more than enough of the other great delighter of the public, the ROSCIUS. As it is the propensity of all superior minds to admire, I am sorry that this occasion has added another to my own proofs that I must place myself on a very low form. There never was such a rage, except that for SIDNEY.

Blackwood's Magazine for May, republished by SCOTT & Co., executes its promised intention of doing summary execution upon the loose, wanton, profane race of young poets, who defy sense, grammar, and decency; who, in bad rhetoric and worse morality, have outraged those old proprieties, which, fortunately, good men, sound scholars, and really great poets, have set upon an indestructible foundation. *Festus* was the prominent beginning of this vapid, impudent school of caricaturists of passion and sentiment in verse, as the "spooming" *Life Drama* of SMITH is the latest pretence. As argument is thrown away on the admirers of such productions, old Ebony has wisely resorted to his old method of pungent ridicule, and fooling the humour according to its bent, has plunged the whole school into the lowest depth of absurdity. His method of doing the thing is the ostensible review of *Firmilian; or the Student of Badajoz: a tragedy.* By T. PERCY JONES. *Printed for private circulation.* JONES is, of course, any day, convertible into SMITH; and the private circulation is so exclusive that no other journal has a copy. This is to be regretted, since there are thousands of admirers of the school of literature, especially in this country, who would like the work reprinted entire, and swallow its gross extravagance and muddled conceit without winking. "We have great pleasure," says *Blackwood*, "in announcing to our readers the fact, that we have at last discovered that long expected phenomenon, the coming poet." *Firmilian* is the work, and JONES the man. There is no particular plot in the piece, for that the new school does not consider at all essential. Life is a hotch-potch with them, and to delineate it faithfully in a drama requires only the chance medley of a little dictionary finery, with the occasional sprinkling of words to be found in no dictionary whatever. Firmilian, the hero, is a student in the University of Badajoz, who is writing a tragedy on the subject of Cain. He is a fellow of grand ideas and no imagination, and determines to put himself through a course of crime, to get up a lively sensation of remorse, to describe the emotion. In doubt whether to kill off his betrothed Mariana, or put out of the way three of his fellow students, he decides upon the latter. Before executing this pleasant contrivance,—he made up his mind to poison them—he announces himself in a characteristic effusion of blank verse, which, or something very like it, with its affected voluptuousness and tawdry finery, has stared at us out of the magazines almost anywhere for the last ten years. He bids adieu to his friends at a banquet, leaving them a fatal flask of "Ildefronso"—a vintage which, as the reviewer remarks, "he does not remember to have seen in any modern list of wines." The three young men drink, and expire of course; but that is nothing to the morality of the new school, and is quite insufficient to call up the first blush of remorse to this ingenuous devotee of the artistic in literature. In his rational mode of thinking and arguing, "He does not see that he is at all responsible in the matter. If he had poured out the wine into their glasses, and looked upon their dying agonies, then, indeed, he might have experienced the desired sensations of guilt. But he did nothing of the kind. They helped themselves, of their own free will and accord, and died when he was out of the way. On the whole, then, his first experiment was a blunder." He next tries his hand on the old priest, St. Nicholas, who had flogged him at school, and indulges in the little bit of luxury of blowing up a whole church. SMITH, alias JONES, is in his glory:

EXTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. NICHOLAS.

Choir heard chaunting within.

Enter FIRMILIAN.

How darkly hangs yon cloud above the spire!
There's thunder in the air—
What if the flash
Should rend the solid walls, and reach the vault
Where my terrestrial thunder lies prepared,
And so, without the action of my hand,
Whirl up those thousand bigots in its blaze,
And leave me guiltless, save in the intent?

That were a vile defraudment of my aim,
A petty larceny o' the element,
An interjection of exceeding wrong!
Let the hoarse thunder rend the vault of heaven,
Yea, shake the stars by myriads from their boughs,
As autumn tempests shake the fruitage down;—
Let the red lightning shoot athwart the sky,
Entangling comets by their spooming hair,
Piercing the zodiac belt, and carrying dread
To old Orion, and his whimpering hound;—
But let the glory of this deed be mine!

ORGAN *and* CHOIR.

Sublimatus ad honorem
Nicholai presulis:
Pietatis ante rorem
Cunctis pluit populis:
Ut vix parem aut majorem
Habeat in seculis.

FIRMILIAN.

Yet I could weep to hear the wretches sing!
There rolls the organ anthem down the aisle,
And thousand voices join in its acclaim.
All they are happy—they are on their knees:
Round and above them stare the images
Of antique saints and martyrs. Censers steam
With their Arabian charge of frankincense,
And every heart, with inward fingers, counts
A blissful rosary of pious prayer!
Why should they perish then? Is't yet too late?
O shame, Firmilian, on thy coward soul!
What! thou, the poet!—thou, whose mission 'tis
To send vibration down the chord of time,
Until its junction with eternity—
Thou, who hast dared and pondered and endured,
Gathering by piecemeal all the noble thoughts
And fierce sensations of the mind—as one
Who in a garden culls the wholesome rose,
And binds it with the deadly nightshade up;
Flowers not akin, and yet by contrast kind—
Thou, for a touch of what these mundane fools
Whine of as pity, to forego thine aim,
And never feel the gnawing of remorse,
Like the Promethean vulture on the spleen,
That shall instruct thee to give future voice
To the unuttered agonies of Cain!
Thou, to compare with that high consequence
The breath of some poor thousand knights and knaves,
Who soaring, in the welkin, shall expire!
Shame, shame, Firmilian! on thy weakness, shame!

We next see this gentleman, Firmilian, elevated on the summit of TENNYSON's pillar of St. Simeon Stylites:

SUMMIT OF THE PILLAR OF ST. SIMEON STYLITES.

FIRMILIAN.

'Twas a grand spectacle! The solid earth
Seemed from its quaking entrails to eruct
The gathered lava of a thousand years,
Like an imposthume bursting up from hell!
In a red robe of flame, the riven towers,
Pillars and altar, organ-loft and screen,
With a singed swarm of mortals intermixed,
Were whirled in anguish to the shuddering stars,
And all creation trembled at the din.
It was my doing—mine alone! and I
Stand greater by this deed than the vain fool
That thrust his torch beneath Diana's shrine.
For what was it that inspired Erostratus
But a weak vanity to have his name
Blaze out for arson in the catalogue?
I have been wiser. No man knows the name
Of me, the pyrotechnist who have given
A new apotheosis to the saint
With lightning blast, and stunning thunder knell!
And yet—and yet—what boots the sacrifice?
I thought to take remorse unto my heart,
As the young Spartan hid the savage fox
Beneath the foldings of his boyish gown,
And let it rive his flesh. Mine is not riven—
My heart is yet unscarred. I've been too coarse
And general in this business. Had there been
Amongst that multitude a single man
Who loved me, cherished me—to whom I owed
Sweet reciprocity for holy alms
And gifts of gentle import—had there been
Friend,—father,—brother, mingled in that crowd,
And I had slain him—then indeed my soul
Might have acquired fruition of its wish,
And shrieked delirious at the taste of sin!
But these—what were the victims unto me?
Nothing! Mere human atoms, breathing clods,
Uninspired dullards, unpoetic slaves,
The rag, and tag, and bobtail of mankind;
Whom, having scorched to cinders, I no more
Feel ruth for what I did, than if my hand
Had thrust a stick of sulphur in the nest
Of some poor hive of droning humble-bees,
And smoked them into silence!
I must have
A more potential draught of guilt than this,
With more of wormwood in it

This is capital fooling, but not better than many passages of the "Life Dramas" of the day. The ludicrous, the sublime, and the familiar, are blended in the highest gusto of the lady Magazine school of the times. Haverillo, a brother poet, comes along, to get by appointment repayment of a loan he had made to Firmilian, who tumbles him off the pillar, and as he falls down into the market-place, he crushes Apollodorus, the critic (the Rev. GORGEOUS GILFILLAN, as the *Athenæum* calls him).

SQUARE BELOW THE PILLAR.

Enter APOLLODORUS, *a Critic.*

Why do men call me a presumptuous cur,
A vapouring blockhead, and a turgid fool,
A common nuisance, and a charlatan?
I've dashed into the sea of metaphor
With as strong paddles as the sturdiest ship
That churns Medusæ into liquid light,
And hashed at every object in my way.
. . . .

Enter SANCHO, *a Costermonger, singing.*

Down in the garden behind the wall,
Merrily grows the bright-green leek;
The old sow grunts as the acorns fall,
The winds blow heavy, the little pigs squeak.
Once for the litter, and three for the teat—
Hark to their music, Juanna my sweet!

APOLLODORUS.

Now, heaven be thanked! here is a genuine bard,
A creature of high impulse, one unsoiled
By coarse conventionalities of rule,
He labours not to sing for his bright thoughts
Resolve themselves at once into a strain
Without the aid of balanced artifice.
All hail, great poet!

Sancho threatens to dust his jacket for his nonsense, when he invokes a poet from the skies. At that moment, Haverillo descends headlong from the tower on the crushed critic. The gentleman aloft relieves his soul (ineffectually) by twelve pages of blank verse, in his tragedy, on the glacier theory, and a problem in conic sections—illustrating the connection of poetry and science of the new school. At last he gives it up. It is not his

To shrine that page of history in song,
And utter such tremendous cadences,
That the mere babe who hears them at the breast,
Sans comprehension, or the power of thought,
Shall be an idiot to its dying hour!
I deemed my verse would make pale Hecate's orb
Grow wan and dark; and into ashes change
The radiant star-dust of the milky way.
I deemed that pestilence, disease, and death
Would follow every strophe—for the power
Of a true poet, prophet as he is,
Should rack creation!

Ebony is not quite done with him yet. He has to exhibit the moral philosophy tendencies, and theories and occasional practices of the school, so we have Firmilian, in a garden scene, modestly proposing to his love, Mariana, the introduction of a second and third playmate, the last a negress, for his affections. We commend this scene as not at all an exaggerated picture of some of the maudlin philosophies of the day. The grand chorus on the barren moor is in the high heroic vein fashionable since *Faust*.

In the irony of the reviewer's conclusion, "It is rather difficult to give a serious opinion upon the merits of such a production as this. It is, of course, utterly extravagant; but so are the whole of the writings of the poets of the Spasmodic school; and, in the eyes of a considerable body of modern critics, extravagance is regarded as a proof of extraordinary genius. It is, here and there, highly coloured; but that also is looked upon as a symptom of the divine afflatus, and rather prized than otherwise. In one point of proclaimed spasmodic excellence, perhaps it fails. You can always tell what PERCY JONES is after, even when he is dealing with 'shuddering stars,' 'gibbous moons,' 'imposthumes of hell,' and the like; whereas you may read through twenty pages of the more ordinary stuff without being able to discern what the writers mean—and no wonder, for they really mean nothing. They are simply writing nonsense-verses; but they contrive, by blazing away whole rounds of metaphor, to mask their absolute poverty of thought, and to convey the impression that there must be something stupendous under so heavy a canopy of smoke. If, therefore, unintelligibility, which is the highest degree of obscurity, is to be considered a poetic excellence, we are afraid that JONES must yield the palm to several of his contemporaries; if, on the contrary, perspicuity is to be regarded as a virtue, we do not hesitate in assigning the spasmodic prize to the author of *Firmilian.*"

There has been nothing better of this kind in *Blackwood* since old, and now, alas! departed, CHRISTOPHER NORTH, shouldered his crutch against the cockney poets an age ago.

The current number of *Putnam's Monthly* is well filled with original contributions from American authors. As these are drawn from various quarters of the country and from all classes of authors, lawyers,—doctors of divinity, professors, travellers, newspaper men, professional writers of all shades,—the magazine affords an excellent study of the intellectual progress of the country. Taking it altogether, we doubt whether there is a better magazine now published. The number for May completes a third volume. Among its contents are a continuation of the lively *Cosas de Espana*; a geological sketch "A Day in the Great Cemetery;" a capital paper on "Manners" with some ingenious reflections on the part Lord NORTH's politeness bore in the conduct of the American Revolution; "The Palankeen," an East India sketch, doubtless by BAYARD TAYLOR, with some very happy descriptive and satirical verses. The "Cock of the Walk," if not a toothsome production for some folks, is at least, as an old divine expresses it, wholesome. "American Epics," is a humourous travesty of puffing criticism, in a mock heroic notice, of a long poem of which Black Hawk is the Agamemnon.

We may properly notice in connection with this magazine, the publication of *Wensley: a Story without a Moral*, by TICKNOR and FIELDS of Boston, from its pages. The character of the learned, pious, antiquarian, dry humourist, the old New England clergyman BULKLEY, is drawn with truthfulness and effect.

Harper for June has its usual miscellany of traveller's description (an illustrated article on the Steppes, Odessa, and the Crimea); NAPOLEON BONAPARTE who is brought down to Fontainebleau; the "Holy Week at Rome," in a series of costume pictures; THACKERAY's "Newcomes," with DOYLE's sketches; an illustrated article on the public nursing of poor people's children in Paris; an editorial disquisition on the Position of the Clergy, very properly magnifying the office above the men. The "Easy Chair" is very agreeable after-dinner reading, and Young America at the Sea Side, though a little in advance of the season, shows the pencil of a man of genius. Altogether an excellent number.

The Recreations of Christopher North, the volume of his magazine papers prepared some years ago by Prof. WILSON, is now published by PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. in a single octavo volume. It is a fair representation of the author's varied genius in description of nature, poetical criticism, tale writing and essay; the delicacy of sentiment being as remarkable as the grasp and strength of expression. It contains some of the author's best sporting, pathetic, library, dietetic and natural history papers.

The HARPERS have published in a compact volume, illustrated by numerous engravings, the *History of Greece*, by WILLIAM SMITH, the editor of the Greek and Roman Antiquities, Biography, &c. It is a full and judiciously-prepared work, largely indebted to the views and investigations of GROTE. Its form and method adapt it for a text-book in schools, while it is a useful hand-book for the library. Prof. G. W. GREENE has added some valuable synchronistic literary and other tables in an appendix.

Notes from the Letters of Thomas Moore to his Music Publisher, James Power, is the title of a volume issued by REDFIELD, which has been suppressed in England, on copyright considerations, and for its rather minute exhibition of the character of the writer. MOORE is exhibited in these letters in his everyday shifts and necessities, living from hand to mouth. The letters afford a curious study of the man and of the musical tastes of the times, and should be preserved as an appendix to the volumes publishing by Lord JOHN RUSSELL. The edition is a small one, only seven hundred and fifty copies, sent over from England. There is an introductory letter from the editor, THOMAS CROFTON CROKER, to the American publisher, giving an account of the affair.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHURCH DAMASK and CARPETING. DOREMUS & NIXON intend always to have on sale a choice assortment of
DAMASK AND MOREEN for Cushions;
Mohair Plush and Silk Velvet for Pulpit Cushions;
Carpeting of every description;
Cocoa Matting and Mats for Porch and Vestibule;
Communion Damask and Napkins;
Tufts, Gimps, and Trimmings of every kind;
Also *Curled Hair*.
Also *Patent Felt for Cushions*, a new article, cheaper and more durable than Hair or any other material now in use, and is not subject to moth or any other vermin.
o22-1y No. 21 Park Place, and 18 Murray street.

UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &C.—Our friends, who are about purchasing any of the above goods, and wish the best at prices generally paid for inferior qualities, are respectfully referred to UNION ADAMS' Hosiery and Under-Garment Manufactory, No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden. Aug13-1y

PAPER HANGINGS, at the old establishment, 436 Pearl street, near Chatham, New York.
The subscribers respectfully invite attention to their elegant assortment of every description of ARTISTIC PAPER DECORATIONS, for the walls and ceilings of parlors, halls, dining rooms, &c.
The styles embrace the very latest importations of the French, German and English Frescoes, Arobesques, Damasks, &c., variously produced upon embossed, enamelled, satin, and plain grounds, in the most desirable colors and tints.
All the various styles of decorations may be seen arranged on screens, so that the effect shall be practically produced, and thus encourage decision as to whether the style and arrangements are such as to merit approbation.
From the long and uninterrupted connection of this establishment with several of the most celebrated foreign factories, privileges and facilities are enjoyed, which not only enable the subscribers to furnish goods not elsewhere to be found, but at the most moderate prices.
The most skillful and accomplished workmen, as well as the personal superintendance of the members of the firm, may always be relied upon, to insure entire satisfaction to the customers.
All the various styles of Philadelphia and other American Paper Hangings, are kept constantly on hand.
O'SULLIVAN & FAYE, Importers and Dealers in Paper Hangings, 436 Pearl street, near Chatham. †m11-3m

ELEGANT PARLOR PAPERS & DECORATIONS.—SUTPHEN & BREED, **Importers, Manufacturers,** and WHOLESALE DEALERS in Paper Hangings, have removed from their old stand in Pine street, to the new and spacious building, **404 Broadway,** and are now opening to the public their large and comprehensive Spring stock. **In the Retail Department,** will be found the rich and tasteful decorations of ZUBER, DELECOURT, LAMPERLIER, DEGUETTE, MADER, GILLON, and other PARIS makers.
Churches, public buildings, offices, &c., papered in imitation of Frescoes, Marbles, and the choicest Woods. The decoraters in their employ are men of most artistic merit, and all work done by their house will be of the first order. † m25-3m

PAPER HANGINGS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 257 BROADWAY.
Removal!
THOMAS FAYE, (Late of "THOS. FAYE & Co." 436 Pearl street, and formerly of "PARES & FAYE." 379 Pearl street,) having associated with him C. C. NEVERS and J. M. COPLAND, his late partners, under the firm of THOMAS FAYE & CO., has opened a new depot at 257 Broadway, directly opposite the City Hall.
We are now opening an entire new stock of *French and American Paper Hangings*, fancy and staple, decorative and plain, which are offered to the trade, merchants, landlords, and housekeepers, at the lowest market prices.
New designs for Parlors, &c., by every steamer, from our agent in Paris.
Artistic workmen attend to the Retail Department.
THOMAS FAYE & CO., Importers and Manufacturers,
ap8-tf † 257 Broadway, directly opposite the City Hall.

CARPETS, Oil Cloths, &c., at Low Prices for Cash.—GEORGE E. L. HYATT, Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl street, (near Chatham,) New York, has now in store, and is constantly receiving, a well assorted stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., to which he invites public attention, believing that an examination of both quality and prices, will prove satisfactory to Merchants and to Purchasers generally, who buy for Cash. His stock consists of
Rich Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpets, in new designs;
Superior English and American 3 ply and Ingrain Carpets, comprising many new patterns, made expressly for the first-class trade; also
Twilled and Plain Venetian HALL and STAIR Carpets;
OIL CLOTHS, in widths from 2 to 25 feet, in various qualities;
Rich Mosaic, Tufted, and Common HEARTH RUGS and DOOR MATS, of different sorts;
TABLE and PIANO COVERS, of choice patterns;
4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Plaid and Plain MATTINGS;
WINDOW SHADES, of desirable styles;
STAIR COVERINGS, STAIR RODS, and all other articles usually kept in Carpet Stores. He is also Agent for selling
CARHART & NYE's Power-Loom Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, which are in quality, style, and colors, equal to any goods made.
All which will be *fairly represented* to purchasers, and sold at *fair prices.* * m25-6m

LOOKING-GLASSES, LOOKING-GLASS PLATES, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES.—JOHN S. WILLARD, No. **440** Pearl street, offers at wholesale and retail a large assortment of Gilt, Rosewood, Black Walnut, and Mahogany O G Band and Bevil Looking-Glasses, French and German Looking-Glass Plates, Plate Glass, and Gilt Mouldings. Rich Ornamental MANTEL and PIER Glasses. Portrait and Picture FRAMES, of all kinds and descriptions, constantly on hand and made to order.
JOHN S. WILLARD, Importer and Manufacturer; Warehouse, No. 440 Pearl, between Chatham and Madison streets. * m11-1y

LOW RENTS AND SMALL PROFITS.—The subscribers beg to inform their friends and the public that they are at their old stand, 454 Pearl street, near Chatham, and are prepared to exhibit an extensive and choice assortment of CARPETING and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS of every style and price. We are not under the necessity of charging large profits to pay heavy Rents.
m18-3m* BAILEY & BROTHERS.

CRYSTAL PALACE MILLINERY.—STRAW HAT AND BONNET MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOMS, No. **401** Hudson street, opposite the Greenwich Bank, New York.—L. BINNS respectfully announces to his patrons and the ladies generally, that he will daily display for inspection and sale, a splendid and extensive assortment of SPRING MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, consisting of Silk, Crape, Lawn, Fancy Braid, Straw, Leghorn, Dunstable, and Paris Bonnets; Blond lace, Braid, Gimps, French Artificial Flowers, Ribbons, Bloomers, Flats, Gentlemen's and Boys' Panama and other Hats, &c., &c. The largest stock of Millinery and Straw Goods at retail, to be found at any one establishment in the city (without exception), and at the lowest prices.
2000 Leghorn Flats and Bonnets, just received.
N. B.—A large variety of Mourning Bonnets constantly on hand. Country Milliners supplied with Pattern Bonnets of every style. All kinds of Straw Bonnets and Hats cleaned and pressed equal to new.
The Eighth avenue Cars and Kipp and Brown's Stages pass the door every minute.
☞ Remember—L. BINNS, No. 401 Hudson street, one door below Clarkson street, New York. ap29-3m

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., of **Columbian Hall, 281 Grand street, New York,** have opened their importation of Spring and Summer goods, for the inspection of their patrons, viz.: a large and well-assorted stock of seasonable dry goods, selected with great care, by their agents in Europe, from the most celebrated manufacturers, which, for variety and elegance, cannot be surpassed.
RICH PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS of the newest styles, containing select designs in India and Foulard Silks at low prices.
BROCADE AND SOLID COLORED SILKS of the choicest coloring and patterns. The solid colors were ordered expressly for our trade, and are select tints.
Plain Black Gros de Rhine, Figured and Brocade Black Silks in the newest patterns, of the best manufacture, and warranted equal to any imported.
Mourning Goods.—Bombasins, Canton cloths, Mous. de laines Alpacas, together with a complete assortment of mourning apparel.
DRESS GOODS.—**Bareges, Satin Plaid,** Printed and Plain colors, in tans, modes ashes of rose, and high colors; Plaid Poplins, Ginghams, Printed Challies and Mous. de laines. Paris printed Jaconets and Lawns of every description.
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.—**Paris Mantillas** and Talmas. Entirely new patterns in all desirable colors.
Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls; Broche, long and square; plain and printed Thibet and Cashmere Shawls, in every variety.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.—LINEN DAMASKS, Table cloths, napkins, doylies, and towelling, linen sheeting all widths, pillow and shirting linen, muslin sheeting and shirting, bed tick, etc.
FRENCH TOILET and MARSEILLES QUILTS.
LACE CURTAINS and Window drapery of every description, of Swiss manufacture; also a large assortment of French and British lace goods and embroideries.
☞ Messrs. S. & M. E. T. & Co. would announce to their patrons and strangers visiting the city, that the recent enlargement and improvement of COLUMBIAN HALL (so necessary to their business) obviates all inconvenience from want of room, and by adhering to the one price system strictly, together with the facilities of importing all the goods in their trade, they are enabled to sell at much less rates than usual retail prices. S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
ap8-3m 281 Grand street, N. Y.

NEW CARPETING. Spring Importation, 1854.—W. & T. LEWIS, No. **454** Pearl street, opposite William street, have received direct from England, 20 bales of John Crossley & Son's Carpeting, consisting of MOSAIC MEDALLIONS, in one entire piece; VELVET MEDALLIONS, with borders and filling to match; VELVET and TAPESTRY CARPETING, newest designs, and brilliancy of color cannot be surpassed in the city.
Also, a full and complete assortment of three ply superfine and fine Ingrain Carpeting, from the most celebrated AMERICAN and ENGLISH makers. OIL CLOTHS, from one to nine yards wide, from Hare & Co., and other English and American makers, in Fresco, Marble, Oaks, Italian, and Chintz, well seasoned; made expressly to our order. Also, Stairs' Carpeting, Rugs, Druggets, Stair Rods, Piano and Table covers, and all other goods usually found in first class carpet stores.
N. B.—A large stock of COCO MATTING and MATS, ENGLISH SHEEP SKINS and ADELAIDES, to which we call the attention of Southern and Western Merchants. The above goods are imported direct by W. & T. Lewis, and are offered for CASH ONLY, full 20 per cent. below Broadway prices. ap8-3m

LONG ISLAND DYE WORKS. Office No. 25 John street New York.
The proprietor of this old-established Dye-house, well known for the superiority and style of his workmanship in Refinishing and Coloring with brilliancy, silk, worsted, velvets, cachemeres, crape shawls, &c., &c., and also in cleaning in unsurpassable style all kinds of wearing apparel, respectfully solicits the continuance of your kind patronage. [ap8-3m] L. DUHAIN 25 John street.

FR. FREY's Dyeing and Carpet Cleaning Establishment, No. 70 Allen street, one door above Grand-st., New York. Every description of Silk and Woolen Goods Dyed and Finished in the latest French style. All kinds of Shawls, Table-covers, Rugs and Carpets, cleaned without unripping. Gentlemen's Garments dyed, cleaned and pressed in the neatest manner.
All orders will be punctually attended to. m18 6m

STATEN ISLAND Fancy Dyeing Establishment.—Office No. 3 John street, two doors from Broadway, New York. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments dyed; Crape Shawls, Lace and other Curtains, &c., cleaned and re-finished.
f11-1y BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.

BISHOP'S ROBES.—The subscriber would respectfully announce to the Bishops of the Church "in the United States," that he is prepared to execute with promptness, all orders for Episcopal robes, "according to the regulations of the English Church."
He also invites attention to the beautiful "velvet satin," and French "shear lawns" (of his own importations), which, "together with perfect fitting vestments," has given a celebrity to his establishment equal to his exertions, and begs to return many thanks to those Rt. Rev. gentlemen who have already favored him with their orders. NELSON JARVIS, Clerical Tailor,
mar 5-1y No. 120 Bleecker street corner Wooster street

SCHOOLS.

MRS. F. D. MARSHALL, 401 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, L. I., *receives at her residence a few young ladies*, from the age of 7 to 13, for daily instruction in French, Music, and the usual branches of English Education.

Terms for English Studies, Writing and Arithmetic, vary from $5 to $10 per quarter, according to the age of the pupil.

French - - - - - - $5 per quarter.
Music - - - - - - $10 "

Mrs. MARSHALL is permitted to refer to families of the highest respectability.

401 Atlantic street, April, 1854. my20–6m

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Rev. I. LEANDER TOWNSEND, M. A., will open a Boarding School for Boys, at New Castle, Westchester county, N. Y., on Monday, the first day of May next. The place is of easy access from New York city, being a distance of two hours by the Harlem Railroad.

For circulars containing particulars as to terms, &c., application may be made to the Principal, at New Castle; Messrs. Stanford & Swords, 637 Broadway; S. Raynor, 76 Bowery; or at *The Churchman* office, 111 Broadway. ap29–1y

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, Danbury, Conn.—Mrs. C. M. WHITE will re-open her School for Girls, the 1st of May next. The pupils will be subject to parental discipline, receive motherly care and attention, and be faithfully taught. The location is elevated, its grounds afford ample facilities for exercise and recreation, and the house is airy and commodious. Communication by railroad twice a day.

☞ For references and terms, apply to C. H. Roach, 21 Park Place, and 826 Greenwich street, or to W. T. Pinckney, 67 Chatham street, New York. April 29, 1854–1y

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, No. 48 East Twenty-fourth street, for a *limited* and *select* number of young gentlemen, will re-open on the 7th of September. The School is under the Patronage of the *Provisional Bishop* of the Diocese, and *distinguished Clergymen* of the Church. Application for admission to be made to the Rector, the Rev. T. TOWELL. apl-1y

CHESTER FEMALE INSTITUTE, Armonck, Westchester county, New York, the Rev. I. DYCKMAN VERMILYE, Rector (aided by competent assistants).

This Institution was opened for the reception of pupils, May, 1851, in a building erected for the purpose, on premises adjoining the Protestant Episcopal church.

The undertaking was commenced in the confident expectation that it would commend itself to the approbation, and secure the patronage of parents seeking a good, economical, and domestic school for their daughters.

Its peculiar advantages are—

1st, ITS DOMESTIC CHARACTER. All the pupils being required to aid, to some extent, in the domestic work of the family—such as is performed by a large proportion of the mothers of our country. The object of this is not so much to impart a knowledge of all domestic work, as to afford a useful, interesting, cheerful, and invigorating occupation, for a portion of the time not devoted to study and recitation.

2d, ITS LOCATION. Three hours' ride from New York, easy of access by Harlem Railroad to Kensico, from thence by Stage to Armonck.

THE COURSE OF STUDY comprises all the branches of a thorough English education, together with the French Language, Music, Drawing, and Painting, if desired.

The advantages of a system by which girls shall be trained to discharge, in a proper manner, those duties of after life, which adorn even the accomplished woman, must be too obvious to every thinking person to need enumeration.

Parents are assured that the strictest attention will be paid to the manners, habits, and religious principles of their daughters, and every care bestowed upon their health and comfort, which paternal solicitude can desire.

The pupils are under the constant supervision of the Rector, forming, at all times, a part of his family.

TERMS: The Terms of the School are placed at the lowest possible sum, and are, for the English Course, $75 per Session of 22 weeks, payable in advance. French (additional) $5 per quarter; Music, with the use of Piano, $10; Painting in Oil Colors, $10; Drawing, and Painting in Water Colors, $3.

The pupils furnish their own sheets, pillow-cases, towels, and napkins, silver fork and spoon.

Sessions commence on the first days of May and November.

Applications for admission to be made to the Rector.

During my recent visitation of Westchester county, I was at the "Chester Female Institute", and had the opportunity of seeing it, and making inquiries concerning it. The principles upon which this Institution is founded, I believe to be sound and practical, and such as are calculated to impart to young persons thorough instruction in the useful branches of education, under the best religious influences; and the system, I am satisfied, is faithfully and zealously carried out by the Principal and his wife, who are both well fitted for their responsible trust. JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT,
Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New York.

New York, June, 1853. ap16-1y

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Scarsdale, Westchester Co., N. Y., Rev. WM. W. OLSSEN, M.A., Principal.—The summer term of this institution will commence on Monday, the first day of May next. The place is of easy access from New York city, being at a distance of one hour and a half by the Harlem railroad. For circulars containing particulars as to terms &c., apply at No. 705 Broadway, or to the principal at Scarsdale. mar11–3m$

SOUTH BROOKLYN EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE for the Education of Young Ladies.—ST. MARY'S HALL, (99 President street, Brooklyn,) for the Education of Young Ladies.—Principals: Mrs. M. A. PATTISON, (late Principal of the Female Institute, St. Michael's, Maryland,) assisted by Mr. FREDERIC LANGTON PATTISON, (late Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, England,) and other competent Professors.

REFERENCES:

The Right Rev. Father-in-God, DANIEL, Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Right Rev. Father-in-God, ALFRED, Lord Bishop of Llandaff.
The Rev. Wm. Langton Coxhead, M.A., Kirby Vicarage, Essex, England.
" Nathaniel Keymer, M.A., Christ's Hospital, Hertford, "
" Frederic Langton, A.M., St. John's College, Oxford, "
The Hon. Pierre Soule, U. S. Minister, at Madrid; the Hon. Wm. Frerrett, and the Hon. Edgar Montagut, of New Orleans. Dr. Knight, of Kentucky. J. J. Atkinson, Esq., and J. S. Inloes, Esq., of Baltimore; the Rev. Joseph Spencer, D.D., rector of St. Michael's, the Rev. Henry Mason, D.D., Easton, and Professor Rogers, at the Academy, Easton, of Talbot county, Maryland. Messrs. Brady & Sproule, Broadway, and Montgomery Gibbs, Esq., Broadway, of New York.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Orthography, Geography, Grammar, Composition, $10 per quarter; Ancient, Modern, and Natural History Moral, Intellectual, and Natural Philosophy, $15 per quarter; Rhetoric, Elocution, and Elements of Criticism, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, and Botany, payable quarterly in advance, $20; Infant Class, at $5.

EXTRA.—Latin and Greek, each $10; French, Italian, Spanish, and German, each $10; Music on Piano Forte, Harp or Guitar, each $10; Instructions in Singing $5; Lessons du Solfege, per hour 50 cts.; the use of Piano Forte for Practice, *to Day Pupils only* $5; Embroidery, Netting, and Fancy Knitting $2; Drawing, Painting in Water Colors or Crayons, each $10; Mezzotinto, Chinese Japanning or Wax Work in Flowers, each $12; Boarding $50; per quarter. Boarding, per annum, including Tuition $250.

Private Instruction in Dancing, if required.

The plan of instruction adopted is thorough and systematic, designed to embrace all the departments of a polite and finished education. The Principals will associate with themselves, as far as Assistants may be required, resident Female Teachers of established reputation, holding themselves responsible to their Patrons for the faithful improvement of their Pupils, in all the branches to which their attention may be directed, and will make it their duty to advise the Parents or Guardians monthly of the progress or deficiency of their respective pupils.

The daily number of their studies is not to exceed from three to five.

The number of Pupils will be limited to fifty.

The discipline of the Institute will be strictly parental.

At the solicitations of many friends, and from years of successful experience in the education of young ladies, the Principals feel a confidence in commending their labors to the regard and patronage of an intelligent community, and particularly to those Parents who, in selecting an Institution for the education of their daughters, have respect to their progressive improvement, no pains will be spared to render the residence of their pupils while with them, both comfortable and happy; the advantages of select society twice a month will be enjoyed under the observance of the Principals.

N. B. Private Instruction given in Music, Singing, Drawing, Painting, &c.

Communications may be addressed (pre-paid) to the Principals of St. Mary's Hall, 99 President street, Brooklyn. feb18–6m

THE SIX SELECT CHURCH SCHOOLS, patronized by members of the following parishes: Trinity, Annunciation, St. Peter's, Holy Apostles, Calvary, Ascension, St. Thomas, St. Luke's, Holy Communion, Incarnation, and Grace church, Jersey City.

Each School consists of twenty-five boys of the same ability, who occupy a separate room, and have their own play-ground; have studies suited to their age, capacity, and necessity; and their own corps of teachers.

All the pupils pursue the course preparatory for Columbia College, which course, together with a knowledge of French, German, Bookkeeping, and Drawing, *we* consider the best stock for a lad who is going "down town." Present number of pupils *eighty*: seventy more are wanted to complete our arrangements and classification. All the parents who have visited the schools since September last, have placed their children under our care. Expenses, &c., &c., made known on application.

Pupils are accommodated with whole or partial board.

N. B. The Villa Marina attached to the Institution for the accommodation of the pupils during the Summer, is situated on the shores of the Narragansett, in Bristol, R. I. Board $4 per week.

WM. B. STOUGHTON and the Rev. G. N. SLEIGHT, Principals.
[f4-6m] 48 Seventh-avenue, corner 14th-street.

TO LADIES.—The subscriber respectfully announces to the Ladies of New York and its vicinity, that his DRAWING and PAINTING ACADEMY *is open every day*, as well for ladies' classes as private lessons, in which he gives instruction in every branch of Drawing and Painting.

Please call for circular, and examine paintings, at his rooms, 494 Broadway. [ja28$6m] Prof. S. SCHUSTER.

HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.—The Nineteenth Session of this Institution will be opened on the 1st Monday in November, for the Board and Education of Young Ladies.

Address Mrs. LYON, P. O. Reisterstown, Baltimore county, Md.

REFERENCES: The Right Rev. W. R. WHITTINGHAM, D.D., Baltimore, Md.; the Rt. Rev. W. H. DELANCEY, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Geneva, N. Y.; Right Rev. JACKSON KEMPER, D.D., Delafield, Wis.; Rt. Rev. J. M. WAINWRIGHT, D.D., D.C.L., New York city. sept24–tf

DRAWING ACADEMY, 483 Broadway, New York.
S. WOOD Jr., Principal.

Drawing from NATURE, by Mr. Wood's new and rapid and beautiful system—which is most highly esteemed by artists, amateurs, and others—is thoroughly taught in a short and delightful course of study. Individual instruction being given, new pupils can be received at any time. Special attention given to those who would prepare for teaching.

Gallery of choice Paintings free to visitors. ☞ Mr. Wood's Drawing-Boards are superior to all others for Pastel, two-crayon, and monochromatic pictures. All orders promptly filled. f25-1y

CARRIAGES.—ISAAC MIX Jr. has on hand at his Repository, No. 440 Broadway, a splendid assortment of every description of VEHICLES and HARNESSES. Having been engaged in manufacturing Carriages for more than twenty years, and having a full knowledge of the styles of Vehicles best adapted to the several sections of the United States, he would invite purchasers to call and examine his stock, all of which are warranted to be made in the very best manner and of the best material, and are offered for sale at the lowest Factory prices. f4-1y

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES, *at reduced prices*, adapted to every required operation of weighing, as RAILROAD SCALES for Trains or Single Cars, in use on nearly all the principal Railroads in the United States and Great Britain. WAREHOUSE SCALES (Dormant and Portable), HEAVY PORTABLE SCALES, on wheels, for *Foundries, Rolling Mills, Iron Houses, &c., &c.*

STORE SCALES, various modifications. HAY AND COAL SCALES, made entirely of Iron and Steel. COUNTER SCALES, &c. SMALL SCALES AND EVEN BALANCES for family use, very convenient and economical for the housekeeper. These Scales have been long known and severely tested, and are generally regarded as THE STANDARD from which there can be no appeal. Sold and warranted by
feb4–1y FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-street, N. Y.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

LAFARGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York. Office, Corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, opposite the Post Office. Cash Capital, $150,000. Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and other personal property, Vessels in Port, and their Cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by fire. Risks taken on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

James Van Norden,	Jacob Van Wagenen,	Robert H. Goff,
Jacob Westervelt,	Daniel Talmage,	Abm. M. Binninger,
William K. Lothrop,	Alex. McKensie,	George H. Bell,
Robert Smith,	Levi Onderdonk,	Daniel T. Rogers,
John Lafarge,	Joseph H. Jennings,	Elisha Brooks,
John Newhouse,	John L. Tonnele,	Pliny Freeman,
Isaac Fryer,	Francis Blanchet,	Charles E. Appleby,
John Fowler,	James W. Randell,	Orsamus Bushnell,
Frederick Hadley,	James E. Brown,	Edward C. West,
John G. Wellstood,	Daniel B. Pierson,	George Peckham,
Chas. C. Cunningham,	Thomas Houston,	Robert Paton,
William Laimbeer, Jr.,	Robert Orr,	Johnston Livingston,
Richard Schell,	Nathan Clark,	James Black,
John H. Fowler,	Peter Poillion, Jr.,	George W. Kerr,
William K. Thorn,	John Maguffie.	

MARCELLUS EELS, Sec'y. JAMES VAN NORDEN, President.
GEORGE B. DEANE, Surveyor. my20–1y

THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, of the CITY OF NEW YORK. Office (Ocean Bank Building), corner of Fulton and Greenwich streets. CASH CAPITAL, **Two Hundred Thousand Dollars!** Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire.

DIRECTORS:

Crowell Adams, 244 Fulton-st.	Moses A. Hoppock, 230 Fulton-st
Levi Apgar, 73 Dey-st.	William Hustace, 189 Pearl-st.
Joseph S. Barker, 212 Front-st.	Israel Minor, 214 Fulton-st.
Ebenezer Beadleston, 59 Dey-st.	Valentine Kirby, 23 and 25 Dey-st.
Samuel S. Bowman, 17 John-st.	D. Randolph Martin, Ocean Bank.
Joseph M. Brown, 72 Cortlandt-st.	Cor. V. B. Ostrander, 26 Laight-st.
Gordon W. Burnham, 175 B'dway.	Jeremiah Robins, 536 Washington.
Walter W. Concklin, 155 West-st.	Benjamin S. Taylor, 80 Vesey-st.
Henry A. Kerr, 746 Broadway.	Barrett H. Van Auken, 186 Wash'n.
Ely Hoppock, 119 Pearl-st.	Ward A. Work, 31 Water-st.

Nathaniel Weed, 63 Amity-street.
GEORGE W. SAVAGE, Secretary.
Ap29–1y C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Chartered in 1824. Offices: 43 Fulton street, Brooklyn; 6 Merchant's Exchange, Wall street, N. Y.

This Company have their Capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure Dwelling-houses, Stores, and other Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, upon as favourable terms as any similar Institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Jerome B. Fitzgerald,	John T. Bruce,
Theodore Martine,	Isaac V. Fowler,	Henry Quackenboss,
Phineas T. Barnum,	William Okell,	Andre Froment,
Robert C. Bell,	Nathan'l P. Freeman,	Samuel F. Whiting,
John R. Briggs,	Charles T. Cromwell,	George Gilfillan,
Charles A. Jarvis,	Philip H. Williams,	John C. Smith,
John A. Kennedy,	Solomon Kipp,	Joseph M. Greenwood.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F LEGGETT, Secretary. ap22–6m

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 40 Wall street, New York, (Manhattan Bank Building.) Capital $150,000. Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, &c.

DIRECTORS:

Andrew B. Hodges,	Barnet B. Boerum,	J. Schenck Suydam
John J. Hicks,	George Barnes,	William A. Cobb,
Minor H. Keith,	Henry A. Kent,	J. V. Schoonmaker
John DeBevoise,	John L. Everett,	Edward Neville,
Grahams Polley,	Timothy B. Crawford,	John Moore,
Thomas C. Moore.	E. R. Livermore,	Jared Sparks,
Thomas M. Clark,	Jacob B. Boerum,	James L. Morgan,
Joseph Boughton,	James Affleck,	Elisha B. Morrell,
James S Bearns,	James Moore,	A. J. Allaire,
Ralph Pomroy,	John J. Crane,	Samuel C. Barnes,
Edwards W. Fiske,	Geo. W. Prince,	Jeremiah Johnson,
Phillip S. Crook,	M. Kalbfleisch,	Richard Raynor,
Francis B. Spinola,	W. E. Caldwell,	Rollin Sandford,
Jacob D. Fowler.		

A. B. HODGES, President.
HENRY A. KENT, Vice President.
W. MULLIGAN, Secretary. ap15–1y

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—London and America. No. 65 Wall street. Capital $3,000,000. This Company offers the following

ADVANTAGES TO INSURERS:

Low rates on insurances without profits.
Loans granted on policies.
Half of premiums may remain on Loan.

On the Mutual Principle, the profits are divided every six years. Bonuses paid in cash, if required. Last Bonus declared was 34 per cent.
apl-1y GEO. M. KNEVITT, Agent.

FIRE INSURANCE.—ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Liverpool and London, England. Office, 76 Wall st., corner of Pearl street. Authorized Capital, **£2,000,000 Sterling, or $10,000,000; paid up Capital and Surplus $2,000,000.** A Special Fund of **$150,000** invested in United States Stock, and held by the New York Trustees to meet losses. Losses adjusted in New York, and promptly paid.

NEW YORK TRUSTEES:
John J. Palmer, James M'Call, Adam Norrie.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

William C. Pickersgill,		Alexander T. Stewart,
Adam Norrie,	Robert L. Maitland,	Henry L. Routh,
Henry Eyre,	Benjamin B. Sherman,	John Auchincloss.

EDMUND HURRY, Surveyor. [apl-1y] A. B. McDONALD, Agent.

HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY; Capital $150,000; Office, No 6 Broad street, New York; will insure Buildings, Merchandise, Ships and their Cargoes in port, and Personal Property generally, against Loss or Damage by Fire.

DIRECTORS:

John Brouwer,	E. H. Howell,	Arthur Leary,
M. X. Harmony,	Henry Morgan,	Dewitt Bloodgood,
Thomas E. Davis,	Richard Lathers,	G. W. Coster,
John Garcia,	William Callender,	James Donaldson,
T. James Glover,	Frederic De Peyster,	S. P. Bell,
C. F. Lindsley,	Peter Morris.	

WM. CALLENDER, President.
T. JAMES GLOVER, Counsel. [m18-1y] R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

THE MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital **$200,000.** Office, 286 Pearl street, Market Bank Building.

DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM BIRDSALL, President.

Philetus H. Holt,	William P. Miller,	William E. Bird,
Jackson S. Schultz,	Stephen Valentine,	Jacob T. Merritt,
Frederick Fawcett,	Joseph E. Bulkley,	Wm. Dennistoun,
Stephen W. Gaines,	Joseph P. Wickham,	Edward Cromwell,
Elisha L. Walton,	Samuel W. Moore,	Alfred L. Rowe,
Oliver H. Shepard,	Roland G. Mitchell,	Theodore Banks,
John K. Woolsey,	Robert M. Field,	Nelson Sherwood,
Edgar T. Ryder,	William Miles,	David Sands,
Isaac Walton,	Henry Rowland,	Wm. Birdsall,
Henry G. Reeve,	Silas Davis,	Wm. Cromwell.

This company insures against loss or damage by fire Dwellings, Stores, Warehouses, and other Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Personal Property, on the most favorable terms. [f25-1y] ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

January 1st, 1854, **CAPITAL (drawing Interest) $1,774,005.**

STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., on the 1st day of January 1854.

Offices { 151 Market street, Newark. 11 Wall street, New York.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1853			$1,559,092 12
Premiums received during the year	$481,042 85		
Interest received during the year	93,234 55		
Total receipts for 1853	$574,277 40		
For losses unpaid Jan. 1st, 1853, $ 33,200			
For losses of the year * 1853, 113,100			
For purch'se of policies surrender'd 41,124 35			
For salar's, taxes, postage, exch'ge, 20,204 59			
For commissions to agents 28,161 72			
For physicians' fees 2,464 35			
		238,255 90	336,022 40
Balance			$1,895,114 52
For dividends			121,109 06
Nett balance, Jan. 1, 1854			$1,774,005 46

* Losses unpaid, awaiting proofs of death, $22,500.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$56,039 19	
Newark City six per cent. Bonds	1,500 00	
Brooklyn " " "	50,000 00	
Albany " " "	25,000 00	
Troy " " "	25,000 00	
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, worth double the amount	816,568 66	
Real Estate in Newark	17,052 57	
Premium notes drawing 6 per cent. interest	765,484 03	
Loans on scrip	7,599 11	
Premiums, notes, and cash in course of transmission	9,761 90	
		1,774,005 46
Nett accumulation Jan. 1, 1854		$1,774,005 46
Total amount of dividends and interest paid to date	$437,725 67	
Total amount of losses by death pa'd to date	995,933 45	
	1,433,659 12	
		$3,207,664 58

Upon the policies now in force, issued prior to Jan. 1st, 1853 (except term policies issued since May 1st, 1848), the Directors have declared a dividend of 35 per cent. without interest, on the premiums paid at the table rates, (being the surplus premium paid in 1852) payable in conformity with the present rules of the company.†

The Directors having in reserve the sum of $200,000 of declared profits, as required by the By-Laws, have, from the surplus, ordered the payment of the *sixth dividend*, being that declared Jan. 1st, 1852, the same to be paid to the members at the time their annual premium comes due, during the year 1854. Those holding scrip of 1852, to be allowed the same as cash in payment of premiums, and those whose dividends have been placed to their credit, to receive the same by a credit on their notes as they mature.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

Robert L. Patterson,	Charles S. Macknet,	Lewis C. Grover,
Thomas B. Segur,	Isaac H. Frothingham,	Henry McFarlan,
John R. Weeks,	Andrew S. Snelling,	Edward A. Strong,
Randall H. Greene,	Joel W. Condit,	Nehemiah Perry.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice President. B. C. MILLER, Secretary.
L. C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel. J. P. BRADLEY, Mathematician
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M.D., Medical Adviser, Newark.
JAMES STEWART, M.D., Medical Adviser, New York.
JOSEPH L. LORD, Agent, New York.

N. B. CALIFORNIA RISKS are taken at the lowest rates. Parties are permitted to visit Europe, without extra charge.

† In Scrip to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are indebted to the company by note for part of the premiums. m1-1y

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 106 Broadway.

This Company makes every insurance appertaining to life, at the most reasonable rates and on the mutual plan; have been in operation nine years, and now have an accumulated fund of **$814,044 95**, principally invested in New York and United States stocks and Bonds and Mortgages.

A copy of the last Annual report and Prospectus can be had at the office, 106 Broadway. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
C. R BOGERT, M.D., at 5 St. Marks Place, Medical Examiner; at the office every day from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. jal–tf

HOWARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 237 Broadway, corner of Park Place, New York.

This Company, possessing an ample Cash Capital, and every facility for continuing and extending their operations upon the most approved and equitable basis, would confidently submit to the public their rates and conditions for POLICIES OF ASSURANCE.

Policies may be had either for the whole duration of life, or a more limited period, and premiums paid either quarterly, semi-annually, or annually, as may best suit the convenience of the applicant.

Persons insured in this Company, have the privilege of crossing the Atlantic to ports in Europe, *at all seasons of the year*, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

CALIFORNIA, AUSTRALIA, and other Foreign risks taken at a moderate extra premium.

Pamphlets and full information may be had on application at the office of the Company

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Jacob Reese,	S. Cambreleng,	James S. Sandford,
John R. Suydam,	John L. Buckley,	Curtis Judson,
Henry Beadel,	George Clark,	John W. Mersereau,
Robert Schell,	Benjamin Babcock,	Jacob Aims,
Henry S. Leverich,	R. W. Howes,	Eugene Dutilh,
Joseph Foulke,	Samuel H. Foster,	John Gray,
F. A. Palmer,	Nathan Starr,	Lemuel Bangs,
George W. Riggs,	W. N. McIntire,	John S. Harris,
Joseph Britton,	N. H. Welfe,	J. W. Kellogg,
F. W. Edmonds,	John Slosson,	Albert Ward.

WM. V. PORTER, Secretary. JACOB REESE, President.
S. CAMBRELENG, Counsellor. R. G. H. HUNTINGTON, Actuary.
m25-6m JOHN T. METCALFE, M.D., EDWARD FIELDS, M.D., } Medical Examiners.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, No. 1 Hanover square, corner of Stone street, under Hanover Bank. Cash Capital **$150,000.** Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property against Loss or Damage by Fire.

DIRECTORS.

John N. Wyckoff,	J. H. Drake,	Samuel R. Kelley,
W. H. Goodwin,	J. E. Southworth,	Daniel Chauncey,
Amos Howes,	Danford Knowlton,	S. D. C. VanBokkelen,
D. W. Ingersoll,	George A. Fellows,	Perry G. Gardiner,
T. W. Bayaud,	William S. Corwin,	Sylvester M Beard,
Francis H. Abbot,	Chas. T. Goodwin,	John A. Davenport,
Lewis Roberts,	George M. Lewis,	James D. Sparkman,
Joel Seymour,	Arnold A. Lewis,	E. Darwin Litchfield,
Charles J. Fox,	Gilbert Potter jr.	Thomas H. Cheever,
Edward H. Tracy,	William M. Price,	A. Sidney Baxter,
Philip W. Engs,	Henry Adams,	Josiah M. Fiske,
Peter Balen,	N. E. James,	B. H. Howell,
William Depew,	Charles Pitt,	James Stuart.

ALEXANDER M. McKEE, Secretary. JOHN N. WYCKOFF, President.
f25-6m JOHN B. MILLER, Surveyor.

BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL $200,000. Office, 151 Nassau street, (Brick church chapel,) N. Y.

This company insures against loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms, Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, and Vessels in Port and their Cargoes. Orders by post, or in person will be promptly attended to.

BENJAMIN W. BENSON, President.

DIRECTORS:

A. C. Kingsland,	Wm. D. Andrews,	John H. Hallett,
Wm. H. De Groot,	Eben'r Collamore,	J. O. Fowler,
James Morrison,	James Litton,	Daniel Hodgman,
Edw'd I. Jaques,	Thomas McElrath,	Alex. C. Poillon,
Abr'm B. Miller,	James Coggeshall,	Wm. T. Dugan,
Edw'd V. Price,	Wm. H. Simonton,	Geo. W. Farnham,
Wright Gillies,	James N. Crow,	T. B. Coddington,
Stephen W. Smith,	Albert Journeay jr.,	J. G. Merritt,
T. A. Howe,	Addington Reed,	Chas. S. Francis,
M. M. Van Beuren,	J. Edgar,	William Miles,
George J. Byrd	Seely Brown,	J. S. Lounsbery,
William West,	Thomas Keech,	Wm. Westerfield,
Alph. Underhill,	R. A. Tooker,	Thos. E. Cooper,
Benj. W. Benson.		

[f4-1y] WILLIAM P. LYON, Secretary.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 28 State street, Boston, Massachusetts. Organized in 1843. Capital and accumulation of premiums to meet losses, **$580,000,** safely and advantageously invested.

Branch offices in Metropolitan and Ocean Bank Buildings, 110 Broadway, and 218 Fulton street, New York.

This company is one of the oldest and most successful in the country, and its business is conducted exclusively for the benefit of persons insured. It has a large reserved guarantee cash capital, in addition to an ample fund, sufficient for re-insuring, if required, in the best companies, every risk they are now liable for. A dividend has just been declared for the last five years (in cash not in scrip) of 30 per cent., amounting to $141,000. The company has been enabled to do this by safe and profitable investments, limited expenditures, and care and vigilance in the conducting of its business.

The attention of insurers is respectfully drawn to the advantages presented by this company among which the following are especially prominent. The entire surplus profit is divided among all members at the expiration of every period of five years: thus affording a certain rate of interest for the outlay of premium. Policies in this company, after running a certain length of time, can be used, as collateral in the payment of a certain amount of premiums, an actual value having attached thereto by reason of its continuance. The rates of premium are as low as can be safely acted upon, and have been acknowledged by scientific persons to be a nearer approximation to the rate of the actual mortality in the United States, than those made from the table of mortality in any particular place. The risks are carefully selected and estimated.

Losses are promptly adjusted, and a liberal construction is put in favor of the assured, when his representations appear to have been honestly made: and the Company will always be desirous of recognizing the validity of a claim where it can be done consistently with their duty as trustees, in which character they are bound faithfully to act.

The Directors are required to be members of the Company and to give its business their personal attention; and bonds with sufficient sureties are given by its officers for the faithful performance of their duties.

Insurance may be effected, for the benefit of a married woman, beyond the reach of her husband's creditors. Creditors may insure the lives of debtors.

For five years, half the amount of the premium on policies for life, may be allowed to remain as a loan, the balance may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, in cash. Term policies may also be paid in annual, semi-annual, or quarterly instalments.

WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.

DIRECTORS:

Chas. P. Curtis,	Sewell Tappan,	Thos. A. Dexter,
Chas. Hubbard,	Wm. B. Reynolds,	A. W. Thaxter, Jr.,
Caleb Reed,	Marshall P. Wilder.	

BENJ. F. STEVENS, Secretary.
JOHN HOMANS, M. D., Consulting Physician.

Messrs. Wm. W. Stone (Lawrence, Stone & Co.), Wm. G. Lambert (A. & A. Lawrence & Co.), and Henry L. Pierson, consent to be referred to, relative to the character and standing of the institution.

JOHN HOPPER, Agent and Solicitor, New York.

LEWIS T. WARNER, M. D., and
EDWARD H. PARKER, M. D.,
Examining Physicians, New York city. m4–eow6m

A blank form for application for insurance, or a copy of the Company's pamphlet of rules, regulations, etc., will be forwarded to any person, by mail, on his writing to any of the above, or to the Secretary of the Company (post-paid); and any person, wherever resident, may transmit to the Secretary his own application for insurance, with proper certificates.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.—The objects of this Society are the care and relief of its sick members; the burial of its deceased, and the aid of their widows and orphans.

It has a "Contingent Fund," to consist of any voluntary contributions from members or others, and to be appropriated to the relief of the sick stranger and destitute of our own household of faith, and to other benevolent purposes.

Any clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in good standing, residing in the city of New York, and not over 55 years of age, desiring to become a member of this Society, shall if not *physically* disqualified, be entitled thereto upon a written application and upon payment of the prescribed Fee and Dues.

Every layman baptized or confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church, is eligible for membership in the Society upon application, if a resident of New York, and not under 18, nor over 55, years of age.

Counselor: The Bishop of the Diocese, *ex-officio.*

OFFICERS FOR 1854.

President: THOMAS P. CUMMINGS, 82 Beaver street.
1st Vice President: EDWIN B. STIMSON, M. D., 33 West 23d-street.
2d " " RICHARD KIPLING, 32 Maiden Lane.
Corresponding Secretary: WILLIAM A. DUNCAN, 161 William street.
Recording Secretary: THEO. R. McILWAINE, 194 Broadway.
Treasurer: CHARLES P. BURDETT, 47 Fulton street.

Pamphlets containing the Constitution, By-Laws, &c., of the Society, may be obtained of any of its Officers or members. Parties out of the city wishing pamplets, &c., are requested to address the Corresponding Secretary.

THE BROTHERHOOD of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BROOKLYN.—The objects of this Society are the care and relief of its sick members; the burial of its deceased, and the aid of their widows and orphans.

It has also a "Contingent Fund," consisting of the voluntary contributions of members or others, and which is applicable exclusively to purposes of benevolence.

Every clergyman of the Church in good standing, resident in Brooklyn, not over 55 years of age, and not physically disqualified, is entitled to membership upon payment of the prescribed Fee and Dues.

Every layman baptized or confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church is eligible for membership if a resident of Brooklyn and between the ages of 18 and 55 years.

Counselor: The Bishop of the Diocese, *ex-officio.*

OFFICERS FOR 1853–4.

1st Vice President: B. J. HATHAWAY.
2d " " CHARLES H. BIRNEY.
Corresponding Secretary: THOMAS K. LEES.
Recording " SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, 168 Sackett street.
Treasurer: W. W. RUSSELL.

Copies of the Constitution and By-Laws, as well as forms of application, may be obtained of any of its Officers or members. mar6–tf

WANTS.

NEW YORK EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 478 Broadway. Licensed by the Corporation. Best office in the city for good servants, Protestant and Catholic, for city and country, capable, honest, and faithful. Families in want of servants can be supplied by calling at the office. [apl-3m] T. P. SAUNDERS, Proprietor.

COOKS, WAITERS, NURSES, AND OTHER MALE and FEMALE DOMESTICS, provided for respectable families up town. Apply at the Employment Agency Office, No. 60 East Fourteenth-street, (Union square, south side,) established 1850, for the protection of employers in the selection of servants, and the guidance of persons seeking situations. REFERENCES: The Rev. Dr. Tyng, the Rev. Dr. Cheever, the Rev. Dr. Hawks, the Rev. Dr. Baird, the Rev. G. T. Bedell, the Rev. J. M. McDonald, &c., &c.

JOHN O'GALLAGHER, Agent.
Office, 60 East Fourteenth street, near Broadway. sept10–1y

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—The Clergy, Church Families, and the Public generally, requiring House Servants, are respectfully solicited to aid by their patronage and co-operation, "The Employers' and Servants' Protective Agency," 149 Grand street. The object of this Institution is to raise the moral standard of Domestic Servants, and thus add to the comfort and convenience of Employers by giving them competent, faithful and worthy servants.

WANTED, at the office, **No. 13 Eighth Avenue,** Girls for all kinds of housework. Situations always on hand for Protestants; AMERICAN GIRLS with reference, free. FAMILIES SATISFIED, or no pay expected. Terms easy and reasonable. m4–1y

HENRY JOHNSON, HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER, 79 Bowery, between Hester and Walker streets, New York apl-3m

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS! Extraordinary Attractions! at the celebrated LARGEST and CHEAPEST CARPET Establishment in the United States, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, 99 Bowery, New York, Importer of English, French, and German Carpets.

Buyers will find the largest Stock of Low Price and Medium, to the most elaborate Aubusson, Mosaic, Medallion, and Velvet Carpets ever offered in the world at tremendous low prices.

TEN SPACIOUS SALES ROOMS.

Above ground, no damp Basements or Vaults under the sidewalk to endanger the health of Lady purchasers, each Sales Room is devoted exclusively to one description of Carpets. The Wholesale and Retail Departments of this establishment have been enlarged and an addition of two extensive Sales Rooms, making a wonderful and gorgeous display.

SALES ROOM No. 1,

Floor Oil Cloths. An enormous Stock of John Hare & Son's celebrated English oil cloths; also, American floor oil cloths of magnificent satin finish, Fresco, marble, Italian, and Scroll Paintings, from 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., to 9s. per yard, from 3 feet to 24 feet wide and 90 long.

SALES ROOM No. 2,

Ingrain Carpets. Two hundred and fifty pieces of English and American Ingrain Carpetings, all new style, manufactured expressly for this establishment, at unparallelled bargains.

SALES ROOM No. 3,

Three Ply Carpets. English, Scotch and American Imperial Three Ply Carpeting of our own Importation; gorgeous, splendid new style of pattern.

SALES ROOM No. 4,

Low Price Ingrain Carpets. Three Hundred pieces of Medium quality Ingrain Carpets, beautiful large and small patterns, manufactured for the City trade, at the incredible low prices of 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., 5s. per yard.

SALES ROOM No. 5.

Rugs and Druggets. English Druggets 4 yards wide; 3000 yards of low priced Druggets, 1 to 3 yards wide, at 3s. 6d. to 6s. per yard, also an immense assortment of Mosaic Landscape, Axminster, and Tufted Hearth Rug; also 2000 Tufted Rugs at 16s. to 24s. each.

SALES ROOM No. 6,

Stair and Hall Carpets. 50,000 yards of striped and figured Hall and Stair Carpets at 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 5s., 6s. and 7s. Also, Hemp, Dutch and Manilla Carpets for rooms, halls and stores, cheap.

SALES ROOM No. 7,

Medallion Carpets, with borders; Mosaic and Axminster of one entire piece, can be fitted to any sized room at from $350 to $4000.

Royal Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels, from the celebrated Factories of John Crossly & Sons, and Messrs. Henderson & Co., and others, England, all of our own importation, some of which are exclusively our own styles, and cannot be found at any other establishment.

SALES ROOM No. 8,

Aubusson Carpets. They elicit the warmest commendations of every beholder, excel in beauty and durability, are sold at moderate prices, and introduced in the market at this establishment.

SALES ROOM No. 9,

Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels three ply and twilled Venitian Stair Carpeting, remarkably cheap.

SALES ROOM No. 10,

Patent Tapestry Ingrain Carpets. Gold, Plain, White, Buff, and Scroll Window Shades, at 6s., 12s., 20s., 40s., to $10 per pair; Table and Piano Covers, Silver and Brass Stair Rods, Parlor Door Mats, Chair Matting; also, 4s. 3d., 5s. 6d. White and Check Canton Matting, &c., &c. HIRAM ANDERSON, 99 Bowery.

N. B. Buyers, citizens, strangers, retail dealers, and merchants from abroad, will find it to their advantage to examine this enormous stock, at tremendous bargains.

One of the most experienced upholsterers is engaged to cut and lay carpets, oil cloths, and hang window shades, &c. ja28–6m

ORDERS addressed to JOHN McCOMB, Painter, sent to his store, No. 95 Orange street, Brooklyn, L. I., or to his residence, No. 95 Concord street, will be promptly attended to. m18-6m

PIANOS AND MUSIC.

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!—ELY & MUNGER, Manufacturers and Dealers in Pianos, wholesale and retail, beg leave respectfully to call the attention of purchasers everywhere, to their extensive assortment of Piano Fortes, now ready and open for exhibition at their spacious warerooms, 321 Broadway, first building above the Hospital. Purchasers will here find one of the largest and most select stocks of Pianos in the United States, new and secondhand, and at prices to suit the times. Our motto is "A nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling." New and Secondhand Pianos to let with privilege of purchasing; also payable by instalments to suit customers. Secondhand Pianos at $25, $40, $60, $75, $100, $125, $140, and $160 each

Also HALL'S PATENT "CELESTIAL" PIANOS; manufactured by us exclusively; the most gigantic improvement of the age in Piano Fortes, and so pronounced upon by the greatest Pianists and musical artists in the country. [je3–3m] ELY & MUNGER, 321 Broadway.

NEW UP-TOWN MUSIC AND PIANO ESTABLISHMENT. COOK & BROTHER have just opened, at 843 Broadway, an extensive assortment of Music and Pianos.

Sole agents for Haines, Brother, & Cummings' superior Piano Fortes. Hallet & Davis' Pianos, with Æolian attachment. New and old Pianos to let. Music bound. Teachers and dealers supplied on the most liberal terms. my27tf

MICHROCORDION PIANO FORTES.—J. & N. THURSTON, Successors to Joshua Thurston, having devoted the past four or five months to the improvement of Piccolo Piano Fortes, are now prepared to offer an instrument called a MICHROCORDION PIANO, superior to all other uprights, in point of tone, strength and cheapness. We shall continue to manufacture the Square Piano as before. WAREROOMS at the MANUFACTORY, corner of Second avenue and Thirty-fourth street, and 15 Bible House, (Astor Place) near Third avenue. Second-hand Pianos for sale and taken in exchange. Pianos to let, tuned, and repaired. Dealers in Music. my27-1y

BENNETT & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Warerooms and Manufactory, **361** Broadway, New York.
N. B. Pianos Tuned, and to hire. my20–1y

A. W. LADD & CO.'S CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES, are just what every purchaser wants (viz.: a remarkably good instrument at a low price). See the official award of the Crystal Palace prizes to A. W. LADD & CO. A large assortment of the above celebrated Pianos, of 6, 6 1-3, 6¼, and 7 octaves, in plain and carved cases, always in store. We wish to call attention to our "GRAND DIAGONAL" Piano, with new GRAND Action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, Sole Agents,
my13–1y 441 Broadway.

PIANO FORTES.—V. F. HARRISON respectfully informs his former customers and the public generally that he continues his manufactory and warerooms at **37 Mercer street,** between Grand and Broome, where may be found a splendid assortment of Pianofortes, from 6¾ to 7¼ octaves, with the latest improvements. apl-1y

P. LYNCH, manufacturer of PIANO FORTES, keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, at his Warerooms, 559 Broadway. Pianos let on hire. m25-1y

THE NEW-YORK PIANO & MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT.—HORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway.

T. GILBERT & CO'S celebrated Pianos, with iron frames and circular scales, are acknowledged by artists and the public to be unrivalled. Their beauty of tone, and solidity of construction, having stamped them as the best pianos in the world.

THE ÆOLIAN PATENT.—T. Gilbert & Co. are the owners of this much-admired Æolian, which gives to the Piano the beautiful tones of the Organ and Flute; and of course, being the owners, it is needless to add, they supply the public with Æolian Pianos at prices less than any other house.

BOUDOIR PIANOS, admirably adapted for small rooms. Gilbert's Boudoir Pianos are now acknowledged to be equal, if not superior, to Collard & Collard's Boudoirs of London, which have hitherto carried the palm.

HALLET & CUMSTON'S PIANOS.—This is the original Hallet, whose instruments have gained such a world-wide reputation, and not the one of the firm of Hallet & Davis, as affirmed by those interested.

Mr. WATERS being exclusive Agent for all the above Pianos, he can offer them at prices, wholesale and retail, lower than any other seller in the United States, and as low as they can be obtained at the factories.

HORACE WATER'S PIANOS, manufactured expressly for him, and the only New-York Piano he has felt willing to give the guarantee of his name; possessing a power of tone equal to ERARD'S Grand Piano, and a harmonious continuance of sound, nearly equal to the Organ-Pianos of other make.

In a word, Mr. WATERS has an assortment which affords an opportunity for selection not to be had in any other house in the Union.

All Pianos sold are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Second-hand Pianos from $75 to $150.

Melodeons.

This department comprises the latest styles and most improved makes in the country.

GOODMAN & BALDWIN'S PATENT ORGAN MELODEON, with TWO BANKS OF KEYS, Coupler, Stop, Swell-draw, &c., the only thing of the kind in the country—a sweet and powerful instrument, pronounced by Organists to be superior for Churches, or Organ-practice, to the medium-sized Organ.

	Retail Prices.
No. 1, Five Octave, Scroll Legs,	$75
No. 2, Five Octave, Piano style,	100
No. 3, Five Octave, Extra,	115
No. 4, 5½ Octave, Piano style,	130
No. 5, Six Octave, Piano style,	150
No. 6, Five Octave, two Stops, single Keys,	150
No. 7, Five Octave, Goodman's Patent,	200

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S well-known and justly celebrated Melodeons.

	RETAIL PRICES.
Portable, 4½ Octave,	$60
Portable, 5 Octave,	75
Piano case, cone legs, 5 Octave,	100
Piano case, full round machine legs, 5 Octave,	115
Fancy case, curved legs, 5 Octave,	140
Piano style, two sets of Reeds, 5 Octave,	150
Piano style, 6 Octave,	140

☞ Messrs. Goodman & Baldwin's and S. D. & H. W. Smith's are the *only* Melodeons tuned in the equal temperament. ☜

Melodeons of others' make from $45 to $150.

BROWN'S CELEBRATED HARPS, from $250 to $1000.

MARTIN'S UNRIVALLED GUITARS, from $25 to $60.

FLUTENAS, from $5 to $25. FLUTES, from $2 to $40.

ACCORDEONS from $2 to $20. VIOLINS, from $3 to $25.

Music.

This department comprises the products of the great Masters of the European and American continents, and is receiving constant additions, by an extensive publication of the most choice and popular pieces of the day. Dealers in Music, and Teachers of Seminaries, wishing to purchase any Music published in the United States, or make arrangements for continued supplies of Mr. WATER'S new issues, will find it for their interests to call, or forward their orders.

Music sent by mail postage free. m18-3m

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS. R. GLENN & CO.
Warerooms, No. 83 Spring street, two doors East of Broadway.
☞ Pianos on hire and exchanged. ja28–1y

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, corner of 14th-street and 3d-avenue. H. WORCESTER offers for sale a large assortment of choice Piano Fortes, from 6 to 7 octaves, in elegant Mahogany and Rosewood cases, all which are manufactured under his own supervision, and for sale on reasonable terms. ja28–1y

WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.—The subscribers have the pleasure to announce that, in addition to the numerous testimonials from the AMERICAN INSTITUTE and other sources, they have just been awarded THREE PRIZE MEDALS by the Juries of the World's Fair, for their elegant and superior Piano Fortes.

Buyers are invited to examine their splendid assortment of 6¾ to 7¼ octaves in every style of cases, confident that in tone, touch, materials, and workmanship, they cannot be excelled.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
Feb 4–6m 505 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y

PIANOS & MUSIC.—BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, New York, publishers of Music and Music Books, and dealers, wholesale and retail, in Music Merchandise, Piano Fortes, new and second-hand; Boudoir Pianos, for small rooms; MELODEONS in great variety and of the best quality; exclusive agents for the superior Piano Fortes—with and without the Æolian—made by Hallet, Davis & Co.; these Pianos, having the grand suspension bridge and improved curved scale, produce a finer tone than any others. A great variety of SECOND-HAND PIANOS, prices, from $30 to $200. All instruments warranted, and offered very low. We have just published—"Little Katy's Dying Bed," very popular, 25 cents; "Deal Gently with the Metherless," 25 cents; "O, Call Me Home Again," having a great sale, 25 cents; "Go it while you are young Schottisch," 25 cents; "Young America Polka," 25 cents, dedicated to Captain Ingraham, the deliverer of Koszta. A great variety of NEW MUSIC: teachers, the trade and seminaries will be supplied very low.

☞ Orders from the country sent free of postage.
feb18-1y BERRY & GORDON, 297 Broadway, New York.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER,
ja28–1y$ Warerooms No 385 Broadway, New York.

J. F. BROWNE & CO., makers and importers of Grand, Semi-Grand, and Six Octave, Double-Action HARPS; Warerooms, 295 Broadway; have always on hand a large collection of these beautiful Instruments, with every article connected with the Harp, of the best quality, and at moderate prices. A list of prices and descriptions, can be received by mail, single postage
J. F. BROWNE, London and New York.
[Established 1810.] Feb11-1y

SUPERIOR PIANOFORTES. J. F. WARNER & CO., 411 Broadway, New York, have now on hand at their spacious and elegant Pianoforte Warerooms at the above number, an extensive assortment of Pianofortes of the best manufacture and of very superior tone. For chasteness of design, elegance of finish, and excellence of workmanship, they cannot be surpassed, any more than in fullness, richness and beauty of tone. These instruments are in large sized cases of very uncommon strength, and have an improved tubular bar—one of the most valuable improvements of modern times. The Pianofortes of W. & Co., from their peculiarity and completeness of construction, possess a remarkable quality of keeping in tune for a great length of time. Their prices will be found unusually reasonable, considering their quality; they have been universally admired by the ablest Pianists in this city, and wherever they have been introduced they have in every instance given very marked satisfaction.

☞ A full and unequivocal warranty is given in all cases.
June25–1y J. F. WARNER & CO., 411 Broadway, N. Y.

CHURCH ORGANS.—HENRY ERBEN, 172 Centre street, offers the following organs for sale at reduced prices:

A second-hand English organ with two sets of keys, and one and a-half octaves of pedal keys, in an elegant mahogany case, 17 feet high, 12 feet 9 inches wide, and 5 feet 7 inches deep, with 13 stops.

Two organs, with 10 stops each, in Gothic and Grecian cases. Four organs, with 5 stops each, in Gothic and Grecian cases. Six organs, with 4 stops each, in Gothic and Grecian cases. Six organs, with 3 stops each, in Gothic and Grecian cases. Two elegant Gothic rosewood parlor organs. Two Grecian parlor organs.

Four second-hand organs, for sale or to hire.

For further particulars, enquire at the Manufactory. m4–1y

WM. H. DAVIS, CHURCH ORGAN MANUFACTURER, 67 Macdougal street, has constantly on hand organs of four, six, eight to twelve Stops, with Pedals, Bordon C C C, and has also an organ of two Setts of Keys with Pedals. All his instruments are warranted to be of superior tone and workmanship. References to clergymen of high standing. Estimates and Plans for large organs can be had on application at the manufactory, or by letter. m4–1y

CHURCH, PARLOR, AND CHURCH BARREL ORGANS. The subscriber continues to manufacture Church Organs of superior quality, and upon liberal terms. He was the first to introduce into this country those admirable and useful instruments, Church Barrel Organs, which, for country churches where organists cannot be procured, are invaluable. For six successive years at the great fair of the American Institute, in this city, he has been awarded the first premiums, viz.: Gold and Silver Medals, for the best organs exhibited. GEORGE JARDINE,

548 Pearl street, near the City Hospital, Broadway, established 16 years.

N. B.—Powerful and sweet-toned Church Organs, from $300 upwards. mar4–1y

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! for Churches, Factories, Steamboats, School Houses, Plantations, Locomotives, Hose Carriages, Ships and Railroad Stations.

The subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hand—and at their agency in New York—the above assortment of Bells, cast and hung on an entirely new principle, viz: cast in metallic castings, which we have lately invented and adapted to Bell castings—and have applied for Letters Patent. We have purchased the entire right of Hildreth's improved Rotary Yoke. This attachment, by loosening one bolt, admits the bell to turn, causing the clapper to strike in a different place, lessening the risk of breaking. A moveable journal is also connected with the Yoke, so the Bell can be raised or lowered at pleasure. Also, cast steel Springs arranged so that the clapper cannot rest on the Bell. An extra hammer for tolling; also every improvement combined that is in use. We give our attention particularly to making Chimes or Peals of Bells, keyed on any letter in the musical scale desired; we can perfect them as to their respective keys, without resorting to the ordinary way of chipping or filing, and would refer to the one recently made at this Foundry, (THE FIRST COMPLETE CHIME EVER MADE IN THIS COUNTRY) and hung in St. Stephen's church, Philadelphia. We are now executing orders for three chimes of 8 and 9 Bells each, for New Orleans, Lancaster, Pa., and Cleveland, Ohio.

J. H. HITCHCOCK, one of the proprietors, having had 20 years' experience making Bells with the late Mr. Andrew Meneely, and for 10 years, had the whole charge of that Foundry, and having made all the model patterns for that establishment, we do not hesitate to warrant, from improvements made since that time, not only a superior shape and finish to our Bells, but one third more tone than can be produced from any other make, "weights being equal," as was awarded to us the highest premium at the State Fair, held at Saragota Springs in Sept. 1853; also, a GOLD MEDAL at the Fair of the American Institute, held in New York in October 1853,—as well as at the Exhibition of All Nations, when we again received the medal for superior tone and finished Bells—not having sufficient room alloted to us to exhibit a FULL chime we were debarred the opportunity of doing so. Every variety of hangings for Steamboat or Ship Bells, brass or bronze, finished with any inscription, engraved or cast on the Bell, desired,—Old Bells taken in exchange for new ones.

All our Bells are warranted in every particular

☞ Letters addressed to the subscribers, at Troy, Rensselaer Co. N. Y., shall have our immediate attention.

JONES & HITCHCOCK.

G. H. SWORDS & Co., Agents, 40 Dey street, N. Y.

Information can also be obtained of, and orders executed by, Stanford & Swords, New York. mar26–1y

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! For *Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Plantations, etc.*, made, and a large assortment kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers; at their old established and enlarged Foundry, which has been in operation for Thirty Years, and whose *patterns*, and *process of manufacture* so perfected, that their Bells have a world-wide celebrity for *volume of sound and quality of tone.* The present Proprietors have recently succeeded in applying the process of loam moulding in Iron Cases to *Bell Casting*—which secures a perfect casting and even temper; and as an evidence of the unimpaired excellence of their Bells, they have just received—Jan. 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (*A Silver Medal*) of the WORLD'S FAIR in New York, over all others, several from this Country and Europe being in competition; and which is the 18th Medal, besides many Diplomas, that have been awarded them. They have patterns for, and keep on hand, Bells of a variety of tones of the same weight, and they also furnish to order CHIMES of any number of bells or KEY, and can refer to several of their make throughout the States and Canadas. Their *Hangings*, comprising many recent and valuable improvements, consist of Cast-Iron Yoke with moveable arms and which may be turned upon the Bell; Spring acting on the Clapper, prolonging the sound. Iron Frame, Tolling Hammer, Counterpoise, Stop, etc. For Steamboats, Steamships, etc., their improved Revolving Yoke, or Fancy Hangings in Brass or Bronze of any design furnished. We can supply whole sets, or parts, of our Improved Hangings, to rehang Bells of other construction, upon proper specifications being given. Old Bells taken in exchange.

Surveyors' instruments of all descriptions, made, and kept on hand

Being in immediate connection with the principal routes, in all directions, either Railroad, Canal, or River, orders can be executed with dispatch, which either personally or by communication, are respectfully solicited. A. MENEELY'S SONS.
m4–1y *West Troy, Albany County, New-York.*

DENTISTS.

I. JARVIS, DENTIST, No. **437** Grand street, New York. ap29–6m

DR. THOMAS EASTON, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, favourably known in his profession, having been a successful operator in this city for the last twenty years, continues at his old stand, No. **341** Grand street, prepared to see his old friends, and as many new ones as require the services of an experienced dentist. Refers to the citizens of New York. ap22–6m

DR. A. STARR, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, No. 397 Grand street, New York, between Clinton and Suffolk streets, opposite the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. m25-6m

DR. C. BAKER, Dentist, Room No. 1, 609 Broadway, corner of Houston street, charges moderate, according to the circumstances of persons. Teeth drawn for the poor gratis. m18-1y

A good Tenor Singer (at the same place) wants a situation in an Episcopal Church, or would join a party to make up a quartette choir, to be made available by the first of May.

SANFORD BABCOCK, Dentist. Office and residence, **489** Hudson street, New York, 2d door above St. Luke's church.

All diseases growing out of a diseased condition of the Dental organism, successfully treated; every operation will be performed in the most perfect manner, upon the natural Teeth. Gold used of the finest quality, for filling the Teeth. Dr. BABCOCK would respectfully call the attention of the public to his specimens of Blocks of Teeth, mode and manner of inserting full sets, etc. m11-1y

DRS. ROWELL & DAVIDSON confine their attention to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its various branches. Their practice embraces every operation known to the profession, from the simple extraction or insertion of single teeth, to the restoration of complete upper and under sets, on the finest gold plates, by atmospheric pressure. They also insert pure gold palates, when necessary for the restoration of the voice.
f18-1y ROWELL & DAVIDSON, 11 Chambers street, N.Y.

B. F. MAGUIRE, Dentist,
[f11 6m] No. 2 Union Square, New York.

CLOCKS, Etc.

GOLD PENS & PENCILS.—JOHN FOLEY, manufacturer of fine Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Cases, No. **167** Broadway, between Liberty and Courtlandt streets; also manufacturer of the celebrated "Bank Pens," for many years used by all the Banks, Insurance Companies, Merchants, and others, who pronounce them, for their great durability and superior finish, second to none. All Pens of my manufacture, guarantied to give good satisfaction. Points warranted not to come off in five years—will be exchanged any time within six months without extra charge.

P. S.—Pens and Cases made to order for the trade, on the most advantageous terms. m11-1y

SHERRY & BYRAM'S CLOCKS.—Clocks for churches, courthouses, &c.; Time-pieces for Banks, offices, session and vestry rooms; railroad depots, &c.; Regulators for Astronomical purposes and Jewelers which for accuracy of time-keeping are believed (based upon an experience of many years) to be equal to any made in Europe or America. One of these Turret clocks has lately been put up on the City Hall, New York. Glass Dials for illuminating, and other kinds, made to order. Address SHERRY & BYRAM, manufacturers, Oakland Works, Sag Harbor, N. Y.

"At the establishment of Sherry & Byram are made some of the finest clocks in the world."—*Scientific American.* oct1-1y

MARRIED,

At the church of the Ascension, N. Y., on the 1st inst., by the Rev. L. P. Clover, rector of St. John's church, Johnstown, ISRAEL T. POTTER, to SARAH L., daughter of Lewis P. Clover, Sen.

DIED,

On Wednesday, May 31st, in the 81st year of her age, at the residence of her son-in-law, Robert C. Bolton, Esq., 393 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, L. I., Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN, widow of the late BASIL JOHN BARTOW, and daughter of Col. Israel Honeywell, of revolutionary notoriety. Her remains were interred at St. Peter's church, Westchester.

NOTICES.

The Rev. E. W. Syle, of the Chinese Mission, will preach (D. V.) on Sunday morning next, 11th inst., in St. George's chapel, Beekman street, corner of Cliff.

Services to commence at 10½ o'clock.

Associate Alumni of the General Theological Seminary.—The annual meeting of the Associate Alumni of the General Theological Seminary will be held in the lecture-room of St. Peter's church, New York, on Tuesday the 27th of June, at 7 o'clock, P. M. The annual sermon will be preached in St. Peter's church on the same evening; services commencing at 8 o'clock. The annual essay will be read in the seminary chapel on the following day at 2 o'clock.

je10–3t A. BLOOMER HART, Rec. Sec'y.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the General Prot. Epis. Theological Seminary will be held in the Sunday schoolroom of St. John's chapel in this city at 6 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday the 28th inst. RICHARD COX, Sec'y pro tem.

Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New York.—A stated monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of this Society will be held in the Sunday School-room of the Church of the Ascension, on Tuesday evening next, the 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

June 8, 1854. THOMAS P. CUMMINGS, Rec. Sec'y.

Protestant Episcopal Mutual Benefit Society.—A stated monthly meeting of this Society will be held on Thursday evening next, the 15th inst., at 637 Broadway, at 8 o'clock.

June 8, 1854. THEO. R. MCILWAINE, Recording Secretary.

The Bible and Common Prayer Book Society of Albany and its Vicinity.—The next quarterly meeting of this Society will be held at Trinity church, Athens, Greene county, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 11 A. M. SYLVANUS REED, Cor. Sec.

The Missionary Convocation of Northern New York will hold its quarterly meeting at the same time and place.

SYLVANUS REED, Secretary.

The Church of the Holy Innocents.—The Sunday services in this parish will, of necessity, be suspended until the opening of their new church on the first Sunday after Trinity.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Free Church of the Epiphany.—The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following donations for the Poor:

$10 from 'Charity.'

Further donations may be left with Messrs. Stanford & Swords, at 637 Broadway, and with the subscriber. LOT JONES, 77 Second av.

Protestant Episcopal Society for Promoting Religion and Learning, &c.—The subscriber acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions in aid of the Education fund of the Diocese:

St. John's church, Tuckahoe, Rev. C. Jones, $1; St. Pauls, Whitehall, Rev. C. E. Phelps, $5 50; St. John's, Kingston, Rev. George Waters, $5; St. Luke's, Somers, Rev. J. W. Moore, $3 75; St. James, North Salem, Rev. J. W. Moore, $1 25; St. Thomas, Amenia, Rev. H. Wheaton, $2 75; church of the Holy Innocents, West Point, Rev. H. E. Duncan, $15 50; total $34 75.

JAMES F. DE PEYSTER, Treasurer,

May 29, 1854. 159 Front street cor. of Maiden Lane.

The Rev. J. Lloyd Breck, for the Ojibwa Mission, thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the following offerings:

$7 for Chippeway mission from 'three ladies of a family of Plattsburgh, N. Y.'; $2 from do. for the mission school at St. Paul; $80 57 Easter offerings of St. Paul's, Troy, N.Y., per Rev. F W. Boyd, Natchez, Miss.; $15, an Easter offering from Mrs. ——— of the church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, L. I., per T. N. Stanford, Esq.; $100 from C. E. B., New Milford, Conn., per do.; $15 from J. Foster Jenkins, M. D., New York city; $5 from a family of four children of Pierrepont Manor, Jefferson county, N. Y.

Ojibwa Mission House, Minnesota,

May 15, 1854.

Missionary Station of Grace church, Williamsburgh.—The subscriber takes great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following sums, to aid in the erection of a church in the midst of a poor population, in one of the most growing suburbs of New York:

James Maurice $100; J. E. S. $50; E. Davidson, $50; John Ferguson, $25; Morris Earle $25; A. S. Porter, $25; E. Minturn, $25; B. Loder, $25; S. T. Skidmore $20; W. Jay $20; J. K. $15; E. V. Sanderson $10; G. Collins $10; Elliot & Holden, 10; S. T. Carey, $10; J. I. $10; S. D. Babcock $10; G. A. Sabine $10; L. Waterbury, $10; H. Meigs, Jr., $10; collection in Zion church, Little Neck, L. I., $11 81; their rector the Rev. H. M. Beare, $10; O. J. Cammon, $6; O. C. Putnam, Thos. McMullen, H. Eagle, J. Wight, E. Purdy, and A. V. Blake each $5.

This important enterprise is highly recommended by Bishop Wainwright, and by the principal Clergymen of the City, and should we be sustained in our efforts to raise the means required for the erection of a Church in this destitute district, the happiest results are confidently anticipated. Further subscriptions are earnestly solicited, and may be sent to the subscriber, Williamsburgh, or left with Stanford & Swords. ALVAH GUION, Missionary and Agent.

Missionary Committee of the Diocese of New York.—The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since his last:

St. James church, N. Y., Rev. P. S. Chauncey, $78; St. Mark's In the Bowery, N. Y., Rev. Dr. Anthon, $10; St. John's, Kingston, Rev. G. Waters, $6; St. George's, Newburgh, Rev. Dr. Brown, $40; total amount $134.

C. N. S. ROWLAND, Treasurer, 55 Water street.

New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society.—The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since his last report:

St. Michael's church, Rev. Wm. Richmond, $14; Grace, Middletown Orange county, Rev. P. T. Babbitt, $6; E. R., to appropriate for Prayer-Books in the remote part of the diocese, $10; Trinity, Cleveland, O., Rev. J. A. Bolles, D.D., by P. Anderson, Esq. sen. warden, $14 25; Christ, Cooperstown, Rev. S. H. Battin, $10; St. Clement's, Rev. T. A. Eaton, $30 65; church at Patchogue, L. I., Rev. C. H. Gardiner, $2; St. Luke's, Mechanicsville, Rev. W. B. Musgrave, $5; St. Paul's Hoboken, Rev. V. Bruce, $13 50; two members of St. Paul's, Oxford, Chenango county, (to constitute the Rev. M. Van Rensselaer, life member) $25; 'a friend,' of Trinity, Hoboken, N. J., $1 50; J. Watts DePeyster. sub, $10.

Donations and subscriptions thankfully received by

THOMAS C. BUTLER, Treasurer and Agent,

55 Thirteenth street.

Protestant Episcopal Tract Society.—The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since his last report:

St. Clement's, Rev. T. A. Eaton, $21 52; St. Paul's, Pleasant Valley, Rev. S. Davis, $1 50; Christ, Cooperstown, Rev. S. H. Battin, $5; Christ, Piermont, Rev. S. G. Hitchcock, $2; J. W. DePeyster, sub, $2.

Donations and subscriptions thankfully received by

THOMAS C. BUTLER, Treasurer and Agent,

55 Thirteenth street.

Home for Female Discharged Convicts.—For the convenience of the clergymen of the city who are so kind as to conduct Sunday evening service at this establishment, 191 Tenth Avenue, it is desirable to have a GOWN kept permanently there. In order to procure one, about $30 will be required. Any excess will be expended in Prayer Books for the Home.

Towards this object $3 has been received.

Donations may be sent to Miss Jane Ward, 77 Ninth street; Messrs. Stanford & Swords; or Thomas Gallaudet, 22 Third street.

St. Ann's church for Deaf-Mutes.—The following subscriptions to the Building Fund are gratefully acknowledged.

Through Mr. W. O. Fitzgerald, a deaf-mute, residing in Newburg:— H. Ramsdell, $25; Rev. Mr. Forsyth and lady, $10; Miss E. Roe, D. Moore, J. S. Brown, J. B. Grumman, B. Carpenter & Co., J. Beveridge, each $5; W. B. Mailler, B. L. Lossing, T. L. Davies, each $3; Miss J. Wilson, Miss A. Wilson, Miss F. Scott, G. W. Kerr, D. Crawford, C. Johnston, each $2; G. C. Spencer, J. Wood, Jr., M. S. C., J. H. M., C. Smith, W. J. Parmlee, O. S. Hathaway, Mrs. Gillespie, G. Lendrum, W. B. La'ham, each $1; cash in various sums, $12 50.

Subscriptions may be sent to Augustin Averill, the Treasurer of the Fund, 47 South street; Messrs. Stanford & Swords; Mr. Robert Leeder, the deaf-mute collector; or the undersigned, Minister of the parish

THOMAS GALLAUDET, 22 Third street.

Church of England Home AND REGISTRY FOR FEMALE SERVANTS OUT OF PLACE, 149 Grand street:—The superintendent gratefully acknowledges donations to the amount of $45, in sums of $5 and upwards, towards furnishing the other necessary expenses. Further donations are earnestly solicited, being much needed, to aid this useful, benevolent, and much-wanted institution. The attention of the clergy, Church families, and the public generally, friends to the Protestant female servant, is respectfully and sincerely requested to this enterprise.

Advertisements.

REMOVAL.—FINE CLOTHING!—HENRY L. FOSTER & CO. have removed their Merchant Tailor ng and Clothing Establishment to No. **401** Broadway, corner of Walker street.

FURNISHING GOODS of the latest styles and best quality, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, Umbrellas, &c. je10–3m

PIANOFORTES OF SUPERIOR FINISH AND TONE.—The undersigned would respectfully inform those in want of pianos that they are constantly manufacturing, and have now on hand at their wareroom, 361 Broadway, an assortment of every superior instruments in large size, plain, and carved cases, 6, 6¾, and 7 octaves, made in the very best manner and fully warranted. We would also state to those wishing a very superior instrument, that our pianofortes are fully equal, and are not surpassed by any in the market for beauty and fullness of tone, excellence and durability of workmanship, and long standing in tune. BENNETT & CO., 361 Broadway.

my20–1y Factory, 311, 313, 315 Rivington street.

REMOVAL TO No. 550 BROADWAY.—TIFFANY & CO (late Tiffany, Young & Ellis,) beg respectfully to announce their removal into their new, elegant, and commodious store, No. 550 Broadway, east side, between Spring and Prince streets, where, on Thursday Morning, June 1, they opened, with many novelties added to their former assortment, forming the most complete and varied stock of DIAMOND and other RICH JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, PARIS GAS FIXTURES, BRONZES, DRESSING CASES, DESKS, FANS, OPERA GLASSES, RICH PORCELAIN, etc., etc., that has ever been offered in this country. je3–4t

TEA WAREHOUSE.—J. WATSON, 377 Bowery, (second door below Fifth street,) dealer in Teas, Coffee, &c. 3 lb. packages of Tea of every quality done up in TIN FOIL, very convenient for families going in the country. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. my27–1y

FIRST SPRING CIRCULAR of D. DEVLIN & CO., from their new warehouse, Nos. **258** and **260** Broadway, corner of Warren street.

We beg to inform you that we have moved into our new warehouse, Nos. 258 and 260 Broadway, corner of Warren street, and we are now opening large and varied assortments of SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS, both for men's and boys' wear, manufactured expressly for our city trade, and to which we invite your special attention. Our MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT, on the second floor, for which we have been fortunate in securing the services of gentlemen of established reputation in this city and Paris, as cutters of taste and judgment, is organized, and invites your orders. This department we shall keep supplied with a full stock of the most desirable articles for custom work.

At the beginning of an enterprise so extensive in its line, and forming as it does a new feature in the trade of our city, it will be expected that we offer some statement of our intended operations, which we herein take pleasure in doing:

First.—As to our business. We purpose manufacturing and dealing in every article of men's and boys' wear, in the way of Readymade Clothing and Furnishing Goods, both for city and country trade. Also, to make to order any and every garment with dispatch for those who prefer being supplied from our custom department.

Second.—We purpose giving to every article manufactured by us so much care and attention as to stamp it with a style at once elegant and distinctive, and to have the quality of it always reliable and select.

Third.—It is our determination as it is our true interest to make our prices so uniform and so low as to secure popularity as well on the score of economy as of taste.

And lastly, we confess to the ambition of making our house in its trade and internal organization as worthy of the great metropolis of the Union as it confessedly is in its extent and proportions.

In brief we hope by the extensiveness of our trade to be enabled to give to each department, both wholesale and retail, an exclusive and perfect organization; and deservedly take the lead, not only in the style and quality of our goods, but in the low prices at which we shall be able to afford them; and the promptness and integrity with which our business will be conducted to merit that success which so large and desirable an enterprise should command. Very respectfully,

je10–4t D. DEVLIN & CO.

P. S. Families and institutions will please notice that we have made extensive arrangements for the production of BOYS' CLOTHING.

CRYSTAL PALACE PREMIUM FOR CARD ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSING.—F. A LONG, Card Engraver and Embosser, **86** Nassau (two doors from Fulton) street, New York, has received from the Judges at the CRYSTAL PALACE, their *certificate* for his specimens of card engraving and embossing, as being the most beautiful exhibited at the late "American Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations." He has also recently enlarged and refitted his store, and his business arrangements and facilities are of such a character as enable him to fill promptly, and at the most reasonable prices, all orders for card engraving and embossing—WEDDING, INVITATION, VISITING, and BUSINESS CARDS of the latest and most elegant styles, and advertising, plain, and ornamental envelopes. Orders respectfully solicited, and satisfaction warranted. ap29–3m

CHILSON, RICHARDSON & CO., AIR WARMING AND VENTILATING Warehouses, 374 Broadway, New York, and 101 and 103 Blackstone street, Boston, Manufacturers and Dealers, wholesale and retail, in CHILSON'S WORLD'S FAIR PRIZE MEDAL FURNACES, which, after having been subjected for the past five years to the most severe practical tests, are now most favorably known and extensively used throughout the United States and Canada; particularly approved for the quality of the air obtained, special provision being made for the supply of a large amount of PURE WARM AIR, entirely free from the effect of contact with red hot iron.

N. A. BOYNTON'S VENTILATING HEATER; an entirely new article, combining strength and durability, simplicity of construction, and economy in the use of fuel, with perfect efficiency in operation. Is entirely of cast iron, and so constructed as to prevent the escape of gasses and smoke. Four sizes adapted for brick work; five sizes of Portables.

BOYNTON'S VENTILATING WOOD FURNACE; a new and complete ventilating furnace, expressly designed for burning wood, adapted to all classes of public and private buildings, possessing peculiarities worthy the examination of those who require a first class wood furnace.

DR. CLARK'S BOSTON SCHOOL STOVES, four sizes. Particularly commended to the attention of School Committees, and others in want of an apparatus for thoroughly and properly Warming and Ventilating Schoolrooms and Halls.

CHILSON'S NEW AND IMPROVED SCHOOL STOVES, two sizes, for wood only.

EMERSON'S Patent VENTILATORS of all sizes, and Ventilating Apparatus in every variety.

A complete assortment of IRON, BRONZED, PLATED and ENAMELED REGISTERS, including three sizes of a new and improved Pedestal Register; together with all sizes of the METROPOLITAN COOKING RANGE, a new and superior Range, embracing all the modern improvements, equally fitted for the use of Anthracite, Bituminous Coal, Coke, or Wood.

Agents in New York for the sale of THE PEURHYN AND MIRROR MARBLE MANTELS.

References to parties having our apparatus in use in all parts of the country, with explicit directions for setting the furnaces, and all information necessary for properly warming and ventilating public and private buildings, may be gratuitously obtained by application at either of our Warehouses. je3–6m

UPHOLSTERY AND PAPER HANGINGS.—CHILDS & SMITH are now opening their Spring importation of French Paper Hangings, which will be found to embrace all the best styles, being selected for first class city trade; also American Paper Hangings of every description, Window Shades, Window Cornices, Lace, Muslin and Damask Curtains. All kinds of Upholstery work attended to at shortest notice, by [ap1–3m] CHILDS & SMITH, 449 Pearl st.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, at PETERSON'S Wareroom and Manufactory, 144 Bowery, N. Y., where Housekeepers can find a GENERAL assortment of Wood, Willow, Britannia Metal, and Plated Goods, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Planished or Block Tin, Japanned and Plain Tin-ware, Meat Safes, REFRIGERATORS, Stoves, Kitchen Ranges and PORTABLE HEATERS for dwellings, Churches, &c. Also a variety of fancy goods.

mar18–1y R. E. PETERSON, W. T. PETERSON } 144 Bowery, N. Y.

TENT WINE (*vino tento de rota*).—The subscriber having been appointed the sole Agent for the United States for the sale o Messrs. FENWICKS' (of London,) celebrated Tent Wine, now becoming to be generally used in all the Churches for the celebration of the Holy Communion, it being entirely free from those deleterious qualities so often found in other Wines, begs to offer it to the notice of the Clergy generally.

All orders sent will be promptly attended to, and put up in case so two dozen each. GEO. SCRIVEN, Importer,

ap22–6m 93 Maiden Lane

SHOW CASES!—FRASER'S FIRST PREMIUM SHOW CASE Wareroems, corner of Reade and Hudson street, near the Hudson River Railroad Passenger Station.

The proprietor of this establishment would respectfully invite the attention of storekeepers to his elegant assortment of SILVER PLATED, ROSE WOOD, SATIN WOOD, GERMAN SILVER, MAHOGANY, and BLACK WALNUT Show Cases, which for beauty of style and finish are unequalled by any other establishment in the world. Silver Plated Cases with single lights on the top, from 6 to 14 feet long, constantly on hand. Cases fitted up with Jewel Trays.

Orders per mail, with city reference, promptly attended to.

New York, May, 1854. my20–1y

LEBANON SPRINGS.—COLUMBIA HALL.—This establishment will be opened on the 1st of May next. Clergymen's families and others wishing accommodations in the Hotel, or detached Cottages, can be accommodated on favourable terms. A German Band, and every other thing necessary to make it an agreeable Summer residence, will be provided by its Proprietor,

ap8–3m$ HENRY HULL.

SHOW CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHERS, **16** North William (near Chatham) street, New York, manufacturers of all kinds of SHOW CASES. A good assortment kept constantly on hand. Orders promptly executed.

Silver and German Silver Cases always on hand. my27–1y

CLERICAL TAILOR.—NELSON JARVIS, Merchant Tailor, New York, has removed his business from 130 Broadway to 120 Bleecker, corner of Wooster sereet,

Which has now become the centre of New York, and is convenient to the most fashionable streets and places at the west end of the town. He respectfully invites the attention of the Rev. the Clergy and Laity of this city, and "throughout the United States," to the following particulars relative to his business, assuring them that every effort will be made on his part, to render his Establishment worthy of that confidence and support which it has so long possessed. And in order to make his business better understood, he has divided it into two distinct parts (namely), "Clerical" and "Citizens" Department.

The Clerical Department embraces the following articles, 'to wit' —CLERICAL FROCK COATS, WAIST COATS or VESTS, GOWNS, SURPLICES, CASSOCKS, SPENCERS 'for Midsummer,' SCARFS, and BANDS.

The Citizens' Department embraces every article requisite for a gentleman's wardrobe.

He would here call attention to a new and beautiful silk which he has introduced for "clerical gowns." It is exceedingly rich, does not rattle when worn, and will last many year longer than the article heretofore worn in that robe.

Mr. Jarvis desires also to remark for the benefit of persons abroad "both of the Clergy and Laity," who may withhold their orders on account of the impracticability of sending correct measures, that the exact height, without boots, and the size of breast and waist (taken under the coat, and over the vest), together with a full description of the form, namely, whether the figure is erect or stooping, whether much, or partially, is a sufficient measure and direction to cut all robes, or fashionable citizens' garments of every descrrption. mar5–tf

MEN'S & BOYS' SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—BOUGHTON & KNAPP, 19 Courtlandt street, have now in store, and are constantly receiving, New Goods, all of which are made in the best manner, and suitable for Southern and Western or City Trade; and we would invite the attention cf purchasers to our STOCK OF CLOTHING, if they wish to secure a good profit in buying goods. We also have a good assortment of Shirts, Collars, Under Clothing, Overalls, Frocks, Hickory Shirts, Linen Coats, &c., all of which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

m11–3m BOUGHTON & KNAPP, 19 Courtlandt street.

WM. H. DEGROOT & SON'S New York **Oak Hall** Cash Tailoring and Clothing Warehouse, 84 and 86 Fulton street, extending through to 47 and 49 Gold street.

An extra large stock of the most fashionable Spring and Summer clothing of every description, selling at prices that defy all competition. Having enlarged our store, and manufactured double our former quantity of goods, we feel confident of suiting all customers, and "we wont be beat in selling cheap." The most skilful cutters are employed, and we have a separate apartment especially for those wishing their garments made to order, in which are constantly kept a large assortment of the latest styles of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.

my13–3m

SEWING MACHINES—FOR FAMILY USE—the only one that successfully does fine sewing. For heavy work it has no superior. For sale by the Proprietors, **343** Broadway, N. Y. WHEELER & WILSON MAN'F'G CO. my20–1y

INSULATED LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, for Building and Ships. Otis's Patent. The only method of absolute protection against lightning, as demonstrated by science and experience. Agents wanted in each State, to sell town and county rights. Great inducments offered. Orders for rods promptly filled, with complete in structions on the method or science of protection. Proprietors,

ap29–1y LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 343 Broadway.

MANGLING.—IMPORTANT TO HOTELS, LAUNDRIES, AND Private Families.—DUNCAN & WEST'S Improved Mangles.— These Mangles are labor-saving machines, as they entirely supersede the use of ironing, smoothing table linen, sheets, &c., with great rapidity and beauty, without fuel. A person with one of these machines may do as much work as six persons with smoothing-irons. They can be seen in operation at the Astor House. St. Nicholas, and the Metropolitan, and at other principal hotels in the city. References given as to their utility and use. Price from $20 to $90. They can be worked by steam-power. DUNCAN & WEST, 51 Beekman street,

m18–6m and No. 4 Liberty Place.

PURE WINE FOR SACRAMENTAL USE AND MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—The subscriber, in offering for sale these wines of the best qualities, respectfully apprizes his friends that he has REMOVED TO NO. **44** BEAVER STREET, between Broad and William streets, where in future he will feel obliged by receiving their orders.

ap29–3m THOMAS McMULLEN.

PURE JUICE WINES, FOR MEDICINAL AND SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a select assortment of the finest grades of wine, for the abovenamed uses.

ap15–1y GEO. E. MENDUM, 18 Wall street.

THE OLD AND NEW CHURCH.—$1000 WILL BE paid to any person who will prove the following statements to be untrue. D'ORSAY'S WATERPROOF FRESCO. *Important to Builders.* Decoration of Churches, Halls, &c.

This most excellent composition, which has so long been needed, is fast taking the place of the old mode of decorating, which is so easily soiled; as it is a well-known fact, which cannot be contradicted, that nine-tenths of the Fresco which is done in this country is defaced in less than a year after its completion in consequence of leaky roofs; by the use of the Water-Proof Composition this difficulty is entirely obviated. It has also many other advantages over the other mode, besides being proof against leaks, as it is warranted not to fade or mildew, resisting damps of all kinds, and also to wash with soap and water without affecting the surface in the least. The proprietor is willing to decorate any church in the United States in the highest style of art, and forfeit the contract to the committee or any other person who will cause water to come through the plaster without boring or the use of acids, to deface the painting, or wash it from the wall without a strong alkali. This is no humbug or quack stuff, no glue and whitewash mixture, as the old mode is. I speak from experience, that from nearly ten years' practice among water colors, I frequently found my work spoiled from leaks, which either had to be repaired at great expense, or ever deface the painting. We now offer this new Water-Proof Composition to the public, for experience teaches us that no society will throw away their money on the old mode of Frescoing, when, for a trifle more, they can have something durable. Builders and Committees about building or repairing churches, will find this article to their advantage.

The following is one among a great number of certificates:

"Williamsburg, Feb. 8, 1854.

"This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Building Committee of the Reformed Dutch Church of Williamsburg, have seen John S. D'Orsay's Waterproof Fresco tested with scrubbing-brush and water, on a panel in our church, and after hard-scrubbing without defacing, believe the composition, claimed by him as his invention, to be the best decorative substance for churches, halls, and private dwellings, now in use, as it resists leaks from the roof, and will also wash without injury to the painting. The style of painting is also highly creditable to the artist, whose long experience gives his pencil and admirable delicacy and accuracy, both in outline and shading.

F. V. MORRELL, 12 Grand street, cor. North First.
J. S. BURR, 129 South Ninth street.
WILLIAM FERRIS, 373 Grand street.
SAMUEL GROVES, 12 South Ninth street.

"I concur in the above.—ELBERT S. PORTER, Pastor of the church."

All orders addressed to Mr. D'ORSAY, care of the American and Foreign Patent Agency Company, at the Pantheon, 343 Broadway, New York, will meet with prompt attention, and the best of Artists sent to any part of the Union, warranting the work executed. Specimens of the work, and other certificates, can be seen at 343 Broadway, up stairs, New York.

The above is the only place where the above Composition for frescoing can be obtained in the Union. nov19–1y

SPRUCE STREET FIRE!!! Another Triumph of RICH'S Salamander! The following Certificate needs no comment—it speaks volumes for the Salamander Safes made under WILDER'S and RICH'S Patents:

Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, successors to Rich & Co.: The Fire-Proof Safe supplied to me by your house has been extracted from the ruins of No. 12 Spruce street. It was exposed to the fiercest fire for twelve hours, but on opening it I found all my papers and books perfectly safe. I have much pleasure in giving a testimonial of my entire confidence in the security of your Safes; the more sc as others of a different make, in the same buildings, were destroyed externally and internally. One in my own building (fixed in the wall) suffered the same fate. Yours, however, went through it admirably, and preserved the contents perfectly. Send me another one immediately.

ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, 17 Spruce street, New York,
Publisher of Magazine of Art, &c.

It ought to be generally known that insurance offices make a considerable reduction from their established rates on jewelry deposited in our Safes. A large assortment always on hand at the depot, No. 146 Water street, New York.

STEARNS & MARVIN, (successors to Rich & Co.) No. 146 Water street, New York; the only manufacturers of Salamander safes, combining Rich's and Wilder's Patents. m18–3m

NEW PAPER HANGINGS, & Interior Decorations.—PRATT & HARDENBERGH, Manufacturers and Importers, No. 360 Broadway, New York, have added to their Wholesale Business,

A Retail Department,

And are constantly receiving all the new varieties of WALL and PAPER DECORATIONS, from the most eminent manufacturers of Europe, which, with the best styles of American production, they will be pleased to exhibit to any and all who may call upon them, either with a view of purchasing, or to see the perfection this branch of manufacture has obtained. Private Residences, Hotels, Public Buildings, Churches, Banking Houses, Stores, and Offices, in any part of the country, appropriately PAPERED, or DECORATED IN FRESCO, MARBLE, or WOODS, in a superior manner, by the best workmen in the trade, at reasonable prices, and the work warranted. m25–6m

THE GOLD MEDAL FURNACE.—CULVER'S PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACES, REGISTERS, and VENTILATORS, manufactured extensively, and sold wholesale and retail by CULVER, SIMONDS & Co., 52 Cliff street, near Beekman, New York.

This Furnace is a very superior article, combining economy, utility, durability, beauty, and convenience. It was invented in 1845, took the Silver Medal, the highest prize, in 1846, at the Fair of the American Institute, and since the great World's Fair, has taken the highest premium, a Gold Medal, awarded by the same American Institute, for the best Air-Warming and Ventilating Furnace, over all competitors in 1852. Also, the most approved styles of scroll Registers and Ventilators, a great variety of sizes, round, square, plain, ornamental, japanned, enamelled, marbleized, and bronzed, with Fire-place, Gothic and Pedestal styles, Cast Iron Chimney Tops, Smoke and Water Pipes, Sinks, &c. Warming and Ventilating Apparatus supplied at short notice, and plans, drawings, and directions for setting, furnished when required ap1–1y

HAYES' PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACE, constructed upon an entirely *new principle*, combining *great heating power* with *economy* and durability, is unsurpassed by any in use.

We offer this Furnace to the public with the utmost confidence in its efficacy as a house-warmer. By means of a simple and ingenious arrangement, the gases arising from the coal are entirely consumed within the furnace, adding at least 25 per cent. to its heating power, and rendering a saving of that amount of fuel.

Also, HAYES' PATENT TUBULAR ELEVATED OVEN, COOKING RANGE, AND HEATER, so arranged that *the same fire which performs the work of the culinary department* effectually warms the sitting-room or parlour above, affording a great saving of fuel, labour, &c. It has no superior in market. More than 2,000 have been sold during the last year. Every range warranted to give satisfaction. We have several other highly approved patterns, both of Furnaces and Ranges, together with a general assortment of Hot-Air Registers, Ventilators, &c.

CAMP'S VENTILATOR, for which the inventor received a *prize medal* at the late World's in New York, a superior article for ventilating churches, dwellings, ships, railroad cars, &c., is worthy of attention.

Possessing, as we do, superior facilities for manufacturing, together with long experience in the business, and "last, though not least," a determination not to be outdone, we feel confident of success.

In offering our goods to the public, we say to all, Examine them, and satisfy yourselves of their merits.

We manufacture, from the best Housatonic Valley Iron, superior patterns of cooking, parlour, and other stoves. All which we offer at wholesale and retail upon the most reasonable terms.

GEO. L. CANNON, Agent for the RIPPOWAM COMPANY, Foundry, Stamford, Conn. Office and Warerooms, No. 406 Broadway, near Canal-street, New York. mar18–1y

ECONOMY IN THE CONSUMPTION OF GAS.—Kidder's Patent Regulator.—We some time since noticed an invention by Dr. WALTER KIDDER, called the "Regulator," and intended to prevent the wasteful and expensive consumption of gas. It is a truly useful contrivance, as we have found by experience. A few facts will render th's quite apparent. The consumption of gas for the quarter ending Jan. 1, 1854, and for the same quarter in 1853, in this office, may be thus stated:

Meter No. 1.

1853	125,000 feet.
1854	105,400 feet.
Decrease	19,600 feet.

The result, it will be seen, is calculated to convince the most skeptical. In the meter that has been regulated, the consumption has been reduced about 19,600 feet, or 10 per cent.; while the unregulated meters have increased their consumption from 17 to 25 per cent. respectively. The following are the results in the office of a neighbor, for the quarter ending Jan. 1:

Meter No. 1.

1853	108,400 feet.
1854	90,600 feet.
Decrease	17,800 feet.

And so, indeed, with reference to many other experiments. The citizens of Philadelphia who are making use of gas, either in their private dwellings or their manufactories, cannot too speedily avail themselves of the advantages of Dr. Kidder's Regulator. It is, we repeat, a truly valuable contrivance.—*Pennsylvania Inquirer.*

Call at No. 262 Broadway, at the office of the New York Gas Regulator Company, and see the operation of the machine. feb4–8m

W. H. FITZMAURICE, Veterinary Surgeon, a graduate of the R. C. V. Surgeons, London; office, corner of Seventh and North Second streets, Williamsburgh, L. I.; may be consulted daily on all diseases to which the Horse is subject, either personally or by letter. Terms of consultation, One Dollar personally, or Two Dollars by letter.

Dr. FITZMAURICE holds testimonials from several wealthy and influential men in the States, returning thanks for his skill and assiduity in the treatment of disease, and therefore feels emboldened by long practice and signal success, in presenting himself to the notice of clergymen and others who may have occasion for his services. f18–1y

THE NEW STORE.—BETTS, KELLEHER & BETTS, have opened their new store, No. 507 Broadway (St. Nicholas Hotel), with an entire new stock of CARPETS, of every description.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine their new patterns of ROYAL WILTON and FRENCH VELVET CARPETS, being the most splendid ever offered in this city—all of which will be furnished at the lowest market price.

Their stock of ENGLISH FLOOR OIL CLOTHS is very large and select, and well seasoned. BETTS, KELLEHER & BETTS,

507 Broadway.

P. S. Our old store, 292 Broadway, will be kept open for the present to dispose of the Stock, which is selling at very reduced prices. Some real bargains may be had if application is made early. m4–3m

SALAMANDER SAFES.—The name of SALAMANDER was first applied to WILDER'S Patent, and introduced by the subscriber in 1840, who in 1844 purchased the right to manufacture. The superiority of Herring's (Wilder's) Salamander Safes over all others induced many to infringe upon the patent right by using the composition: others, more cautious, and to evade a lawsuit, made an inferior article, imitating the exterior in form, style, color of painting, and attaching the name "Salamander," "Improved Salamander," "Fire proof Salamander," "The Genuine Salamander," &c., &c., and have succeeded in palming off some of the spurious Salamanders as genuine. Those wanting the original Salamander, manufactured by the subscriber, should take the precaution to see that they have upon them a metal plate—"Silas C. Herring, Maker,"—all such being the genuine (Wilder's Patent) Salamander, or Herring's Improved Patent Champion Safe, which received the medal at the Great World's Fair, and which have never failed to preserve the contents in case of fire. Purchasers can select from the largest assortment in the world by calling at the sale rooms of SILAS C. HERRING,

135, 137, and 139 Water, cor. of Pine streets.

N. B.—Chilled Iron safes, with powder proof locks manufactured expressly for banks, jewellers, brokers and others requiring security from rogues. Bank vault doors on hand and made to order. All the most celebrated locks for sale at manufacturer's prices. Second-hand safes for sale at less than half price. f18–4m

NOVELTY AND UTILITY! The rarest combination of these qualities is to be found at TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM, 345 BROADWAY. So large is the assortment, so extensive the variety of things Comical, things Odd, things Ingenious, things Useful, and things Recherche, that it has been styled the "*Curiosity Shop of all Nations,*" "The Palace of Elegance and Taste," &c.

TUTTLE has the satisfaction of knowing, that he has not only contributed largely to the amusement and instruction of children and youth by his importations of *superior Toys, Dolls, Games, Dissections, &c.*; but that he has also done much to educate the public taste, by imparting to it a knowledge of the *beautiful*, through the medium of the rich and exquisite productions of the combined workmanship and skill of every prominent nation on the globe. For convenience *a few* of the more prominent articles in each department are given below:

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Work-boxes, Dressing-cases,	Toilet and Jewel cases,
Card, Odor, and Cigar cases,	Porte-monnaies, Tablets, Brushes,
Portfolios, Writing-desks,	Chess, Dominoes, Checkers,
Paper and Pen knives,	Alabaster, Bronze, Parian,
Taylor's Honey & Windsor Soap,	Bisque, Statuary, &c., &c.

RETICULE DEPARTMENT.

TUTTLE has made these articles *American*, and an almost indispensable companion to every lady, at home or traveling. He had the honor of being the *first* person to whom a *Medal* was ever awarded for their manufacture in this country, and the *only one* to whom a *Medal* was given by the "*American Institute*" *at its last Fair.*

He has his own patterns, and finishes and furnishes them in a style that rivals successfully the very best articles of this description imported from Paris, and *at prices from one-third to one-half less.*

TOY DEPARTMENT.

Villages, Cities, Camps, Farms,	Kitchens, Rooms, Tools,
Buildings, Animals, Railways,	Book-cases, Bureaus, Guns,
Harmonicons, Pianos, Graces,	Garden and House Utensils,
Magic-Lanterns, Tops, &c.	Wooly Dogs, Magnetic Fish, &c.

Coffee, Dinner, and Tea setts, &c., &c., &c.

DOLL DEPARTMENT.

Wax Dolls, undressed, and dressed in the finest fabrics; *China, Wood, India-Rubber, Papier Mache, Gutta-Percha*, the famous "*Rag Doll,*" *Crying-Babies* of the usual kind and of India Rubber, Dressed *German Dolls*, and indeed every kind, dressed and undressed, to suit the little ones at home.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

This includes over 500 VARIETIES of *Games, Dissections, Puzzles, Metamorphoses*, &c., such as

German Tactics, Anagrams,	Paul and Virginia, Ruth,
Magic Ring, Conundrums,	Bible History, Poor Richard,
London cries, Regetta, &c., &c.	Uncle Tom, United States, &c., &c.
Lady of London, Jenny Lind,	National Costumes, &c., &c., &c.

BABY-JUMPER DEPARTMENT.

Hundreds of thousands of these invaluable articles have been disposed of since their introduction by TUTTLE; dispensing the blessing of health and happiness to as many infants and untold comfort and delight to mothers. The inventor has made *many improvements*, rendering the Jumper of the utmost importance to every parent.

N. B. *The Elastics, or Springs, are now warranted.*

TUTTLE most respectfully commends his large and varied stock to the friendly notice o the public. Fresh arrivals by almost every steamer. Each department has a competent and attentive clerk, and, for the convenience of those not familiar with our language, both *German* and *French* ladies and gentlemen are in attendance, who, with the other clerks, will do all in their power to render a visit to the "*Emporium*" pleasant and agreeable.

N. B.—Visitors are always welcome, and goods shown cheerfully.

N. B.—The famous "AUTOMATON BIRD TREE," with flying birds, running water, music playing, and elegant clock, is still as attractive and wonderful as when it first arrived from the "*Great London Exhibition.*"

f11–1y TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM, 345 BROADWAY.

WINDOW SHADE EMPORIUM.—W. O. JENKS, 456 and 458 Pearl street, (four doors from Chatham street,) New York. Having recently completed extensive additions to my former salesroom, I am now prepared to offer to the public, one of the largest and most elegant assortments of Gold Bordered and Transparent Window Shades of every variety, ever before in this market. Also *French and American Paper Hangings, and Borders*; and from facilities in manufacturing all kinds of Unholstery goods, together with frequent arrivals of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Gilt Cornices, Bands, Pins, &c., imported for the trade, will supply them to furnishing houes at wholesale prices.

The public are invited to call and examine, and satisfy themselves, before purchasing. ap1–6m

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a store in the above line, where he keeps a large assortment of ACCOUNT BOOKS of almost every description, as well as **Copying-Letter Books** and Copying Presses, constantly on hand, and furnishes books ruled and bound to particular patterns at the shortest notice, in the most approved styles and *at the lowest prices*; an assertion, the truth of which the subscriber would be glad to see tested by merchants and others, being about to supply themselves with new account books. He keeps also a general assortment of most every article in the Stationery line, domestic and imported Cap and Letter paper, India paper for Lithographers and Plate Printers, &c Orders for JOB PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHIC WORK of every description, and BOOKBINDING in common or in the most elegant style, attended to very carefully and with dispatch.

JOSEPH CAHN,

m11–1y 76 Water street, fronting Old Slip, New York.

GILBERT HICKS, Engraver and Printer, 11 Madison corner Rosevelt street, New York. Wedding, Visiting, Busines Cards, &c., Seals, Door Plates, and Jewelry, neatly engraved. ap1–1y

GAS FITTING AND PLUMBING.—JOHN JOHNSON & BROTHER respectfully call the attention of those requiring Gas Fitting or Plumbing, to their well established reputation in their profession, and also to a choice assortment of Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., at their Factory, 111 East 18th-street, New York.

N. B. 10,000 reliable references. ap1–3m

FURNITURE.

... CABINET FURNITURE.—E. W. HUTCHINGS, 475 Broadway, having completed his alterations and extensive additions to his Warerooms, is now prepared to show the largest and most ... assortment offered for sale in this city, all of which has been manufactured under his own inspection, and warranted in every respect. Those about to purchase, this season, will find it to their interest to call before buying elsewhere. f25–1y

CHURCH AND PARLOR FURNITURE.—J. DIXON, Fashionable Cabinet Maker and Upholster, No. 808 Broadway, second store above Grace church, would invite the attention of his old customers and persons about furnishing their houses, to examine his large assortment of the latest and newest patterns of Fxrniture, Parlor Setts in Rosewood, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Etegeres plate Glass, rich Centre Tables, and Cabinet Furniture and Upholstery of every description. [s24–1y] J. DIXON, 808 Broadway, opposite 11th st.

COMMUNION FURNITURE.—Flagons, Tankards, Chalices and Plates, also Baptismal Fonts and Collection Plates, manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 6 Burling Slip, N. Y., by [Jan 1–1y] LUCIUS HART.

CABINET FURNITURE WAREHOUSE and General Upholstery Establishment, at 536 Broadway and at 84 Sixth Avenue. All the varieties of Cabinet Furniture made to order, of the very best materials. Church, Hotel, and Steamboat orders completed at short notice. At **536 Broadway** a rich assortment of Rosewood, and at **84 Sixth Avenue** will be found good substantial Mahogony, Walnut, and Cottage Furniture.

HENRY STONEY,

f18–1y opposite the Prescott House.

IRON RAILINGS, VERANDAHS, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL BEDSTEADS, &c., No. 9 Canal street, N. Y. JOHN M. COMSTOCK, (Hoboken Iron Works and Foundry) Manufacturer of every variety of Iron Work for Buildings, Cemeteries, Churches, &c. Also all kinds of Iron Bedsteads and Furniture, warranted free from vermin, and suitable for institutions and residences. Spring, hair, and husk mattresses always on hand. my6–6m

JAMES PESCOTT, for fifteen years Sexton of St. John's church, Brooklyn, and general furnishing undertaker, keeps on hand at his Wareroom, 240 Washington street, opposite the church, all the requisites for funerals, which he furnishes at the shortest notice. Interments procured at Greenwood Cemetery, and all other Grounds or vaults. Lead and Ice Coffins, when required. ☞ Attendance at all hours, Day or Night. ap29–1y

PUBLICATIONS.

JOHN HENRY PARKER'S PUBLICATIONS.

Books for Parochial Use.

PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES ON THE CHURCH CATECHISM, by the Rev. Henry Hopwood, M.A., rector of Bothall, Northumberland, late Diocesan Inspector of Schools for the National Society. In four parts price 4 cents each.

THE EXPOSITORY EXERCISES for the use of teachers; price 48 cents.

CREDENDA; A Summary Paraphrase of the several Articles of the Apostles' Creed. Extracted from Bishop Pearson's "Exposition." By the Rev. Charles Wordsworth, M. A. 8 cents.

QUESTIONS ON THE COLLECTS, for the use of young persons. 12mo. 24 cents.

QUESTIONS ON THE TABERNACLE and its services, from Exodus xxv. to the end of Leviticus. For the use of children. 12mo. 24 c.

THE ORDER OF CONFIRMATION, illustrated by select passages from Old English Divines. With Lessons, Prayers, and Meditations; and a History of Confirmation. Third edition, royal 32mo., elegantly printed, with red rubrics. Cloth 60 cents; morocco, $1 20.

CATECHETICAL LESSONS. Designed to aid the clergy in Public Catechising. Foolscap 8vo. Price 12 cents each series, or bound in one volume, price 60 cents.

THE APOSTLES' CREED,	THE TEN COMMANDMENTS,
THE LORD'S PRAYER,	THE TWO SACRAMENTS.

Stories for Children.

BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, for the use of Children of the Church of England. Edited by the Rev. J. M. Neale, warden of Sackville College. With Illustrations, cloth, 80 cents.

ANN ASH; The History of a Foundling. A narrative founded on fact. By the author of "Charlie Burton," "The Broken Arm," &c. 18mo. 40 cents.

ANGELS' WORK; or, the Choristers of St. Mark's; "Do your Best;" and "The Brothers, a Wayside Sketch." Three Tales suitable for children. Second edition. 18mo. 40 cents.

KENNETH; or, the Rear Guard of the Grand Army. By the author of "The Kings of England." Foolscap 8vo. $1 20.

PASTOR OF WELBOURNE and his Flock. 18mo. 40 cents.

N. B. Mr. PARKER'S works can be had from Booksellers generally throughout the Union.

Wholesale Depot, **138** Pearl street, New York.

CHURCHMAN'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for June is just issued, containing its usual rich variety of reading matter, and a very curious article upon a subject which has much agitated the public at large, aud most especially the Church community—entitled "A HEAD WITHOUT A BODY IN TRINITY CHURCHYARD." Every good Churchman should have a copy. $2 per year; 17 cents single.

CHARLES SHEPARD & CO.,

je10–2t 152 Fulton-street, N. Y.

NEW MUSIC.—"Our Girls." Ballad. Words by C. D. Stuart, Esq. Music composed, and dedica'ed to the Ladies of America, by Thomas Baker. This is one of, if not the, happiest effusions of this popular composer; the music is gay and sparkling, and well adapted to the beautiful lines of Stuart. Price, plain title 25 cents; lithograph title 38 cents.

"The Wanderer's Return." Song; by C. M. Traver. Sung by the Amphions with great success. Lithograph title 38 cents.

"Fairy Land Schottisch." by Van Der Weyde, with the most beautiful lithograph on title-page ever yet published, representing a lovely "fairy land" scene 38 cts.

"Brilliant variations on the Saratoga Schottisch;" by James Bellak. 38 cents.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher and Dealer in Pianos, Melodeons, and all kinds of music merchandise, 333 Broadway, N. Y.

N. B. American and Foreign Music supplied as soon as in print, and sent by mail to any part of the Union postage free.

MR. F. W. SHELTON'S NEW BOOK.—CRYSTALLINE; or, The Heiress of Fall Down Castle. A Romance. By F. W. Shelton, author of "Salander the Dragon." 1 vol. 12mo. With Original Illustrations, from designs by Billings. Price 88 cents.

A purely imaginative and very charmingly written romance is "Crystalline." It will enhance the already high reputation of its author. We have followed the little heroine through all her reverses and triumphs with unabated interest. . . . The style is singularly graceful, winning, &c.—*Knickerbocker Magazine.*

Seldom have we read anything more sweet and beautiful than this, the latest effort of Mr. Shelton's genial pen.—*The Albion.*

The story of Crystalline is the exhibition of suffering gentleness borne down in the world, with meek and patient endurance, to be finally raised from its humility and covered with rewards and glories, in the midst of which the angelic nature folds more closely its wings, and bows in deeper obeisance.—*The* (N. Y.) *Churchman.*

This is one of the most entertaining of Mr. Shelton's productions. It is indeed that in which his powerful imagination and vivid fancy seem to have found scope for expansion.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Mr. Shelton's characteristic sweetness of fancy and freshness of style mark this book. It is a romance, indeed, but is pervaded with a charming influence, and teaches an excellent lesson.—*Buffalo Courier.*

In it the author has given a loose rein to his exuberant fancy, and has drawn out a story full of interest and beauty.—*Boston Traveller.*

It is a charming romance—beautifully and simply written.—*The Palladium.*

He has illustrated the value of little things in this charming volume, which one will not willingly let go until it is finished.—*N. Y. Observer.*

THE RECTOR OF BARDOLPH. By the Rev. F. W. Shelton. 1 vol. 12mo., $1.

UP THE RIVER. By the Rev. F. W. Shelton. 1 vol. 12mo., illustrated, $1 25.

For the price of either of these books, sent to the publisher, he will send them by mail, POSTAGE PAID, to any part of the United States.

je3–2t CHARLES SCRIBNER, 145 Nassau street, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS of the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union and Church Book Society.—Third of the Series of 12mo. Tracts:

THE PASTOR'S APPEAL TO HIS FLOCK ON CONFIRMATION, THE HOLY COMMUNION, and THE CHRISTIAN LIFE: by the author of "Reasons why I am a Churchman"—an enlargement of the original work, 48 pp., paper covers; six dollars per hundred.

THE CATECHIST'S MANUAL.—The Subjects are broken up into Lessons of convenient leugth, in the form of Questions and Answers, with Texts, Proofs, and References, at the foot of the page. Each Section is also furnished with copious Notes and Extracts from Standard Church writers, specially intended to aid the Catechist in his labours, in training the young in the knowledge and obedience of the truth.

Series 1.—The Holy Catholic Church;	67 pages.	6c.
Series 2.—The Lord's Holy Temple;	39 pages.	4c.
Series 3.—Divine Worship;	89 pages.	8c.
Series 4.—The Lord's Day;	61 pages.	6c.
Series 5.—Holy Days and Seasons;	97 pages.	8c.
Series 6.—The Christian Ministry;	50 pages.	5c.

Address orders to D. DANA, Jr., Agent,

Ap1–tf 637 Broadway, N. Y.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union and CHURCH BOOK SOCIETY: EMMANUEL DANNAN, The Boy who would not tell a Lie. By the Rev. W. W. Arnett, D. D. Muslin, 25 cents; half-morocco, 20 cents; bronze paper, printed in silver, 12 cents.

Address to DANIEL DANA, Jr., Agent,

my13–3m 637 Broadway, New York.

PUBLISHED BY THE GENERAL PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION AND CHURCH BOOK SOCIETY, and for sale at their Depository, **637** BROADWAY.

BOOKS OF INSTRUCTION, for Sunday Schools and Families, consisting of PRIMERS, READING-LESSONS, CATECHISMS, BIBLE QUESTIONS, QUESTIONS ON THE SERVICES OF THE CHURCH, SHORT PRAYERS, &c., &c.

Books for the Sunday School and the Family Library.

THE LARGER LIBRARY, containing 227 volumes bound in half morocco. Total cost, $38,93. (Subject to a discount.)

THE CHEAP LIBRARY, containing 159 books selected from the Larger Library, and bound up in 100 volumes, half muslin. Nett price, $10.

THE CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE, 1829 to 1852 inclusive, 24 yearly volumes, or in 48 half yearly volumes. Total cost $9,60. (Subject to discount.)

BOOKS FOR GIFTS, a large number of choice books, both in fine and plain editions, bound in muslin, and, also, in paper covers; at prices varying from 75 cents to 3 cents each

A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN LOOKING FOR THE CHURCH, by One of Three Hundred. Complete in one volume. 12mo., muslin, $1.

"For the many, we are satisfied that this is by far the best work on the controversy with Presbyterians (including questions fundamental to all Protestant sects) that has ever yet been written. It will be read by thousands and tens of thousands, to whom other books on the same subject would seem too dry to be either read or inwardly digested."

"The work, as a popular argument for the Church, cannot be fairly answered, nor do we believe that an answer will be attempted." —*The Church Journal.*

DAILY STEPS TOWARDS HEAVEN; or, Practical Thoughts on the Gospel History, and especially on the Life and Teaching of OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST, for every day in the year, according to the Christian Seasons; with Titles and Characters of Christ, and a Harmony of the Four Gospels. 2d Edition. 456 pp., 32mo., full roan, gilt edges. Price 63 cts.

"The object of the author of this work was to prepare a 'Manual so arranged as to furnish suitable thoughts for every day in the year, according to the Christian Seasons, for members of the Church of England.' * * We have seen nothing which appears so admirable; and the fact that it has already reached a third edition in England is a strong endorsement. We ask attention to it with those who would commune with their own hearts, and with the Father of their spirits."—*The Church Review.*

THE SACRAMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY; or, Testimony of Scripture to the teaching of the Church on Holy Baptism, with especial reference to the case of Infants and Answers to Objections. Price $8 per hundred.

"We are happy to announce this first and beautiful American edition of a Tract which in England has rapidly passed through six or seven. In both countries, our wisest and soundest Divines have pronounced it decidedly the best treatise on the subject that has appeared for many years."—*Banner of the Cross.*

LETTERS TO A MAN BEWILDERED AMONG MANY COUNSELLORS. By a Presbyter of Alabama.

"It takes a sensible, clear and strong view of the claims of the Church, and is written with uncommon ability."—*True Catholic.*

"A more admirable Tract than this we have seldom seen. It goes directly to the point, and with a downright honesty and plainness which cannot fail to secure the attention of those for whose use it was written. The letters are addressed to one who is supposed to have never been a member of any church, and to have no particular religious attachments; restless, uncomfortable, and carried about with every wind of doctrine. All such are kindly and faithfully pointed to 'the old paths,' and 'the good way' in which alone 'they can find rest for their souls.'"—*Banner of the Cross.*

A MANUAL FOR SPONSORS; by the Rev. A. D. Traver. 136 pp. 18mo. Muslin, 31c.; half morocco, 23c.; dark glazed covers, printed in gold, 16c.

A SELECTION OF PSALMS AND HYMNS, with appropriate music for the use of Sunday Schools. 16mo. pp. 160. Price 20 cents.

"The tunes are simple, and such as are generally known and sung in our churches, by which children will be trained to join with facility in the psalmody of our public worship. If we are not mistaken in the initials of the editor, it has been prepared by a most competent hand."—*Banner of the Cross.*

ALSO, a new and large stock of the cheapest and best editions of THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, in plain and ornamented bindings, at prices from 12½ cents upwards.

☞ Catalogues of the Society's publications will be furnished upon application.

Address orders to DANIEL DANA, Jr., Agent,

d17tf No. 637 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND 1854.—THE GENERAL PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION AND CHURCH BOOK SOCIETY, have recently published,

HERBERT ATHERTON, by the Author of "Wreaths and Branches for the Church." 204 pp. large 16mo. Muslin, 50c.; gilt edges, 63c.

IN THE WORLD, BUT NOT OF THE WORLD, by the Author of "Helen Morton's Trial," "Watch and Pray," &c. 216 pp. with two fine Engravings; large 16mo. ed., muslin, 62c.; muslin, gilt edges, 75c.; 18mo. half mor., 38c.; flexible covers, imitation of watered silk, title in gold, 25c.

LOVE'S LESSON, by the Author of "Timid Lucy," with two Engravings. 237 pp. large 16mo. ed., muslin, 62c.; muslin, gilt edges, 75c.; 18mo. ed., half mor., 38c.; flexible, imitation watered silk covers, 25c.

THE BARON'S LITTLE DAUGHTER, AND OTHER TALES, in Prose and Verse, by the Author of "Hymns for Little Children," with three fine Engravings. 223 pp. large 16mo. ed., muslin, 62c.; muslin, gilt edges, 75c.; 18mo. ed., half mor., 38c.; flexible, imitation watered silk covers, 25c.

OUR LITTLE COMFORT, by the Author of "Wreaths and Branches for the Church," &c. 205 pp. with two fine Engravings; large 16mo. ed., muslin, 62c.; muslin, gilt edges, 75c.; 18mo. ed., half mor., 38c.; flexible. imitation watered silk covers, 25c.

STORIES ON THE EIGHT BEATITUDES. 175 pp. 18mo., muslin, 33c.; half mor., 27c.

Also, in Eight separate Books, paper covers, 25c. for the set.

STORIES FOR LITTLE FOLKS—Twelve in number, of 32 pp. each, 32mo., viz.: The Two Goldfinches; The Elephant and the Gingerbread Nuts; The Chiff-Chaff; The Lost Dog; The Minnows; The Caterpillar; The Pig and the Cat; The Hen and Chickens; The Lost Spoon; The Love-Birds; The Broken Pitcher; The Spider. 25c. for the set.

Also, in six volumes, of 64 pp. each, flexible muslin, at 12½c. per volume, or 75c. for the set.

CHRISTMAS AT HOME; and THE EBONY BOX, by the Author of "Little Flora," with a fine Engraving, 108 pp. 18mo., muslin, 25c.; half mor., 20c.; flexible, imitation watered silk covers, 14c.

OUR OPPOSITE NEIGHBOR, by Sarah Roberts, with a fine Engraving, 108 pp. 18mo., muslin, 25c.; half mor., 20c.; flexible, imitation watered silk covers, 14c.

MY TWO SUNDAY SCHOLARS. 48 pp., 18mo., muslin, flexible, 16c.; half mor., 12c.; paper covers, 4½c.

THE CHURCHMAN'S DIARY, for 1854—with several important improvements on the Diary of last year. It contains distinct notation of all the Holy Days and Seasons of the Church; all Anniversaries and Meetings of Church Institutions, Conventions, &c.; the Lessons for Daily Service throughout the Year; blank spaces for memorandums for each day, and blank pages at the end for Monthly Expense Accounts, and Miscellaneous Memoranda; also, a number of New and Valuable Tables.

Flexible roan covers, gilt edges, 37½c.; morocco tucks, 50c.

☞ Copies of the Diary will be forwarded by mail, post-paid, for the above-named prices, transmitted in postage stamps or otherwise, to DANIEL DANA, Jr., Agent, &c.,

dec17tf 637 Broadway.

THE CHURCHMAN

IS PUBLISHED every Saturday, for the Proprietor, at No. 111 Broadway, (in TRINITY BUILDING, Rooms 38 and 40,) New York.

It is now as it ever has been since its establishment in 1831, devoted to the interests in every department of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and to this end sets forth, elucidates, and when necessary defends those principles and that policy which have ever characterised the Diocese of NEW YORK, and by the Divine blessing on which that Diocese has been enabled to promote "THE UNITED INTERESTS OF THE GOSPEL AND THE CHURCH."

TERMS: *Three Dollars* a-year, payable always in advance. No subscription received for less than six months; and none discontinued unless arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Proprietor.

mar1–p JOHN HECKER, Proprietor.

PRINTED AT E. P. ALLEN'S OFFICE, 9 SPRUCE STREET, N. Y.